

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, March 9, 1909.

The French Tariff

THE debate on the proposed revision of the French tariff will shortly be opened in the Senate; and it is, perhaps, not too much to say that the issues involved in it are of a momentous description. It is sixteen years since the last revision, a revision mainly in the interests of the agriculturists, and the manufacturers are now insisting that the time has now arrived for a further revision, this time in their interests. The mere idea of this has provoked almost universal condemnation. Countries which have revised their own tariff in quite recent years are scandalized at the idea, and threats of retaliation are heard on all sides. Now there is nothing altruistic about a tariff. It is the deliberate attempt of one nation to build up and support its own industries at the expense of those of other nations. Whether this is wise or whether it is shortsighted, whether it is patriotic or merely selfish, is not, for the moment, the question. The fact remains that all tariffs are conceived solely with a view to advancing the commercial interests of the nations adopting them, and with a supreme disregard for the interests of every other nation. If, therefore, the French people imagine that it is possible to serve their interests by an increase in their protective duties, it is difficult to understand on what basis any other country has any right to object. Retaliation is a futile threat, for it is perfectly certain that every nation regulates its tariff solely by a standard of self interest.

There is, however, one feature in the present demand of the French manufacturers for additional protection which constitutes unfamiliar ground. It is the admission on their part that they require this protection partly because they have failed to keep pace with other nations in the improvement of their methods of manufacture. England, for instance, they insist has by the very excellence of her workmanship succeeded, to some extent, in breaking through the wall of duties built against her on the continent; and it is, in some measure, to combat this superior workmanship that the new duties are desired. This surely is a new, and from the point of view of those who put it forward, a dangerous doctrine. Protection to build up an industry is one thing; protection to buttress up bad work is another thing, and indicates where the demand for protection may end. The fact, of course, is that the whole question will one day have to be settled on the basis of principle, and the country which first rises to the perception of that will be the first to plant its commerce on a rock which cannot be assailed.

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, the new attorney-general, has an article in the current Harvard Law Review on the over-capitalization of corporations, in which he expresses his opinion respecting the evil involved in this practice and the remedy for it. As Mr. Wickersham's career has until now been professional rather than public, his views of public questions are not generally known. Therefore his article on this much-discussed subject—a subject which may require his official attention—is a public utterance of considerable importance.

Mr. Wickersham prefaces his article thus:

The human mind ever delights in the discovery of some one definite cause for troublesome conditions, and willingly accepts, often without too close inquiry, theories which are simple in statement, and easily, if but superficially, understood. Therefore, when judges and writers on economic subjects assert that one of the greatest evils from which those dealing with corporations have suffered is over-capitalization—the issue of shares of capital stock to an amount in excess of the value of the capital assets—the statement is gladly accepted, and constitutional conventions, legislatures, and courts vie with each other in declarations against "watered stock," "inflated capital," or "excessive or fraudulent over-capitalization."

His opinion as to the rights of the various parties who may be interested in over-capitalization is summed up in these paragraphs:

In the case of corporations operating public utilities, the public has undoubtedly a legitimate interest in the amount of capital stock which may be issued, and the value placed by the organizers upon property acquired as a basis for stock issue, because the reasonableness of rates charged the public for the use of the utilities operated may depend to some extent upon the actual amount of legitimate capital invested in the enterprise, and on which the corporation has concededly the right to earn a fair return.

But, a priori, there would seem to be no reason why the incorporators of an ordinary trading or business corporation should not ascribe any value they please to property with which they propose to engage in business, for the purpose of fixing the amount of the capital stock, nor why they should not give an interest in that capital by the issue of certificates representing shares therein to those who may have promoted or brought about the organization, so long as they do not deceive the public or those who may have to deal with the company, either by misrepresentation or suppression of the facts.

Referring to a trading or business corporation, he continues:

Besides the promoters of the enterprise, only two classes of persons have a legitimate interest in the amount and character of the corporate capital, namely: (1) those who purchase the stock or securities of the company, and (2) those who become creditors of the company, actually or impliedly relying upon what is represented to or ascertainable by them concerning its resources.

He therefore contends that:

The real evil is not so much in over-capitalization or in exaggerated valuation of property constituting a part of the capital stock as it is in the misrepresentation or concealment of material facts in soliciting financial aid for the corporation.

As to the remedy for this evil, Mr. Wickersham says that the courts ought to deal with such misrepresentation or concealment when fraudulent as with other fraud, "instead of creating by strained construction and forced analogies ex post facto contracts between subscribers and the corporation" for the benefit of the creditors; and that the legislatures ought to require and provide "full, frank disclosure of all the facts concerning the property serving as a basis for stock issue, and safeguards as to its valuation, and some method by which, after due opportunity had been given for full investigation, such determination should be final." And he concludes that if this were done "the so-called evils of over-capitalization would largely disappear."

If Mr. Wickersham's judgment is biased by his sympathy, it is to be inferred that he sympathizes with the promoters of corporations rather than with those who purchase shares or securities, or those who become creditors of corporations.

The New City Charter

THE ARGUMENTS heard yesterday at the State House in favor of the new city charter proposed by the finance commission, and the arguments being heard today in opposition to it, simply emphasize points on both sides of the discussion which are already familiar to the public.

There is no pronounced or serious opposition to the measure as a whole. The most earnest of its friends have found in it what they believe to be flaws; the most lukewarm of its friends question rather the expediency than the soundness of certain of its provisions.

But we believe that the right-thinking people of the community, after studying the proposed measure carefully for themselves, and after listening with open minds to the arguments made for and against it, have become generally agreed as to its merits as a whole and will be glad to see it adopted.

It is always to be considered that those who have undertaken to make better government possible through this medium have devoted their talents and their time unstintingly to the public weal. The members of the finance commission have been prompted by the best of motives in every step they have taken; and it should be said of their work that it has been carried through under the guidance of some of the ablest thinkers in New England, and now receives their approval.

The new charter promises much for Boston. That it will give us an improved form of local government there is no denying. If it has defects, they are not serious enough to impair the measure as a whole; they may be corrected in time, and they should not be the means of defeating it.

THERE is not the smallest doubt that the average actor works hard enough to entitle him to a card in a labor union.

IT HAS been truly said that only a fraction of an audience at a concert listens intelligently to a program of music. For, to listen intelligently requires knowledge, sympathy and understanding. It does not necessarily require experience or mastery of technique, but a knowledge of musical form is essential, a knowledge to some extent of the composer is desirable, a sympathy with his methods and an understanding of his purposes are decided advantages in appreciation. These qualifications make intelligent listeners, who are the delight of the virtuosi. This fraction of any audience is always a small one, but it is the leaven of the whole lump. And surely it would be a heavy mass of feeling confronting a performer, difficult to move and more difficult to control, were all the listeners at a concert inexperienced emotionalists.

The musical department at Harvard, in continuing the expositions of classical and modern music by Arthur Whiting, is doing much to foster lucidity of musical understanding in a listening public. The undergraduate body has an opportunity to study liberally rather than technically this one of the highest arts. Mr. Whiting both lectures and illustrates, or procures illustration. He chooses a program, short and definite, either with a view to continuity of idea or to contrast of method and purpose. Having discussed his subject matter and its composer, he illustrates with passages which he himself plays upon the piano or harpsichord, or has rendered by a violinist, a string trio or quartet, or occasionally rendered vocally, according to the nature of the composition. Thus he drapes the anatomy of structure in the texture and color of tone.

A very large percentage of the students who take this music course at college will never be performers. A few will, but these will go elsewhere for the technical labor incident to their career. The important thing about such instruction is that it creates a musical environment, a background of musical knowledge against which the artist can successfully rear his flower of genius. It is largely because music has not been generally taught as a liberal art in this country that American musical genius has hitherto been rarely apparent, and also because of this same lack that emotionalism in American audiences has been more apparent than true appreciation.

IMMENSE as it is, the union station in Washington has been too small for the vast crowds that have surged into and out of the capital during the last few days. The best transportation facilities have their severe tests at times.

We Can Prevent War in Central America

THE "emphatic denial" of President Zelaya of Nicaragua, that his country is preparing for war with either Costa Rica or Salvador should be taken with reservation as indications tend to justify a contrary conclusion. Information received at Gulf points is to the effect that President Zelaya is making extensive preparations for hostilities. The barracks are filled with soldiers and large consignments of war material are arriving daily at Nicaraguan ports. Three thousand men, it is positively stated, have been sent to the Costa Rican border and a similar number to the cities of Rivas and Juan del Sur, while 5,000 are held in readiness for marching orders at Managua.

There are unmistakable evidences also of warlike activities in Salvador, while 10,000 men are said to be under arms in Costa Rica. The government of the latter republic is said to have discovered a plot which contemplated attacks upon the military and police quarters of the capital. Despite all this information, most of it from entirely disinterested sources, President Zelaya cables the Nicaraguan consul-general at New Orleans: "We are here in absolute peace and everything is quiet."

It goes without saying that our government is familiar with the situation. Our relations are more intimate now than they have ever been with the Central American republics. While war among the three states, Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, or between any two of them, would not affect our interests on the isthmus, nevertheless these interests involve us in a moral responsibility for the general condition of things in Central America, and make it necessary that we shall assert our authority for the preservation of good order. We should speak in no uncertain tone. It is not given to us, perhaps,

MR. HAMMERSTEIN evidently believes that a bird on the plate is worth two in the kitchen, to quote a distinguished Indiana humorist.

THE theological students of Princeton are having difficulty with scholastic abstractions. There are others.

Musical Knowledge vs. Emotionalism

to exercise police jurisdiction over the three Americas, but where we may do so in the interest of the neighboring republics and in the interest of civilization and humanity, it is right to act.

It may be left to Secretary Knox to conduct the matter tactfully, but it should be understood by the little republics to the south of us that they must not disturb the peace of this continent at their pleasure.

BOSTON is a growing city and it needs necessarily increase with progress. It cannot be comfortable or content in things made to fit it 10 years ago; estimates which were ample to provide for the conduct of its affairs a decade since of necessity cannot be suited to its requirements today. Boston is proud, and justly proud, of the public schools, and because it is proud of them, Boston is unwilling that they shall deteriorate. Recognizing public education as a bulwark of our institutions Boston will make sacrifices, and great ones, if need be, rather than that its public schools shall suffer from any lack.

Our public schools are not what they ought to be. They are not up to the Boston standard. But no particular harm has befallen them so far, nor is any harm likely to befall them, for it is only necessary that the facts shall be made known in order that full protection shall be assured them. There is no doubt as regards the nature and promptness of the response. The schools need more financial assistance than they have been receiving and they will need in future financial support proportionate to the increasing calls upon them by reason of the city's growth in population. Compliance with this demand will cause no serious hardship to the individual taxpayer and it will be of immeasurable advantage to the community.

This newspaper on Saturday last presented the case comprehensively and clearly in its news columns. What the school committee asks is simply that the amount applicable to general educational purposes shall be increased from the present rate of \$2.75 upon each \$1000 of the average valuation of the city for the preceding three years, to \$2.85 for the year ending Jan. 31, 1910, and 10 cents additional each year thereafter until 1914, when it shall be \$3.25. At present while \$3.40 on each \$1000 of the average valuation may be appropriated for the schools, only \$2.75 on each \$1000 is available for general purposes, the remainder being set aside absolutely for new buildings, lands, furnishings, etc.

The causes which have led to a diminution of the funds available for school purposes within the last few years are well known to the business men of Boston; the value of taxable property has not increased, but has rather diminished. No question is raised as to the economy or efficiency with which the school funds have been administered. It is conceded on all sides that the school committee has performed its duties ably and conscientiously. It has accomplished everything possible with the means at its command. These means are found to be inadequate. The committee calls for aid.

Our public schools must be preserved at any cost; they may be helped now at comparatively small cost, and this help should not be either denied or delayed.

ACCORDING to a French playwright, vaseine and henna were the Greek prototypes of modern cold cream and rouge. This upsets our notion about the simple life of the ancients. By and by we will be told that the first game of baseball was played on Olympus, and the airship is only an evolution from Pegasus.

Where They Grow Things We Eat

THERE is food for thought in the recent government report on agricultural imports. Imports of course at once convey the idea that ships have gone down to the sea, battled with the waves, that men have stoked furnaces, and other men have stood the lookout, and long, lonely days have ensued for officers and crews between wharves where stevedores either plodded in sullen doggedness or danced monkey-shines to rhythmic melodies.

All this is implied in imports, and come to affix agricultural to the word any American should sit up and take notice. Why agricultural imports? or, What agricultural imports?

Either is a fair question in a land that stretches over such latitude and longitude. A scrutiny of the details of the report may make speculation take a new turn.

For instance, one often hears there is no money in poultry. Why then should the government report have as an item that eighty thousand dozens of eggs had been brought from China, and that considered a small annual shipment, while the shipments from Canada, Mexico and Japan reach large figures? Eggs from China must mean that American hens are not treated with sufficient consideration by the American farmers. The fresh, new-laid egg for breakfast that costs five cents need no longer astonish the city man born on a farm. If indeed an egg has made a journey half way around the world, it ought to cost more than the orange from Florida or the apple from Colorado.

Common as onions seem to be in the market, the casual marketer would scarcely believe it from a less reliable source than a government report were she told that this pungent, homely, comforting ingredient of salads, soups and stews grew very largely elsewhere than in our own Yankee truck-farms. Yet a large quantity of the onions we use come from Egypt, of all places. They also come from Spain and Italy, Canada and Mexico, and as we very well knew all along from Bermuda and other islands where they grow the Easter lilies; yet strange to say most of our onions come from England and France.

Of course we import pepper by the ton, and olive oil and tea and coffee and sugar and raisins and figs and dates; but when it comes to sending us butter, and cotton from Egypt it rather makes the American exclaim, what can they be about in the South, and in New England? On the western plains, too, they seem below the rest, for we are buying mutton in Australia, New Zealand, the Russian steppes, Peru, Uruguay, and even in Belgium, Germany and France.

The Yankee instinct is strong for trade and our merchants buy in the best markets, but the lesson in this report seems plain that Americans may well look to their thrift if little Belgium can find room to raise flocks to ship to those who live on the broad American acres.

A MAN with a million dollars, looking for relatives he has not seen in fifty years, ought not to have very much trouble in finding what he is looking for.

Help for the Public Schools

BOSTON MERCHANTS' COMMITTEE FAVOR NEW CHARTER BILL

Unpaid Finance Commission and Passage of the Budget Twice by the City Council Advocated.

REPORT OUT TODAY

Directors of Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association Declare for the Referendum.

STATE HOUSE NEWS SUMMARY.
Savings banks ask for taxation of savings deposits in trust companies.
Morrison I. Swift given a hearing on the matter of the unemployed by Governor Draper.
Hear mayor's bill asking county expense bills.
Information of state charity wards wanted.

The finance commission's city charter draft is endorsed, with two exceptions, in the report of the joint committee on city charter of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Merchants' Association, which was presented at a meeting of the two bodies this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the chamber of commerce. President-elect A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University is chairman of the joint committee.

Both bodies unanimously accepted the report of the joint committee.
The committee says that sections 37 and 40 should be so amended as to provide that the finance commission shall serve without pay, and that it may incur such expenses as it may deem necessary, having in this respect the same powers that the police commissioner now has. Also that section 10 should be so amended as to provide that no loan bill shall take effect unless passed at two meetings of the city council, held at an interval of not less than a fortnight, and that no amendment increasing the amount or altering the disposition of the loan shall be in order at the second passage.

The committee's report says:
"For many years there has been a widespread belief that there was waste, inefficiency and corruption in the administration of the city's affairs. The finance commission, by 18 months of unremitting labor, has made an exhaustive examination of the subject, and has obtained and published evidence which must convince every fair-minded man that waste, inefficiency and corruption have been rampant for many years. The commission has further demonstrated, by citing specific instances, that the money cost of these irregularities has amounted to more than \$1,000,000 annually."

"If the commission had done no more than to carry conviction to the public mind of the nature and extent of those abuses, it would have rendered a service of enormous value to the community. But it has done more. It has not only demonstrated the existence of these abuses, but it has studied their causes, and has devised certain amendments to the charter of the city which, if adopted, should enable the citizens to secure better government."

"The main changes recommended by the commission are a city council, consisting of a single small body elected at large for a term of three years; a permanent finance commission, with powers of investigation only, to be appointed by the Governor and, therefore, wholly independent of the city government; heads of department to be appointed by the mayor without confirmation, the appointments to be valid only if the civil service commission shall, within 30 days, certify that the appointee is a recognized expert, or a person especially fitted by education, training and experience to perform the duties of his office; and the abolishment of all party designations upon the ballot."

(Continued on Page Four, Column Three.)

RESUBMIT LAND DEAL TO THE JURY

District Attorney Hill Acts in Codman Street Case in Which City Is Said to Have Lost Money.

District Attorney Hill today resubmitted to the grand jury at a special session of the Suffolk county court the Codman street land deal case, by which the city is alleged to have lost \$6885.38, and in which a number of prominent politicians figure.

Sometime ago under the administration of former District Attorney Moran indictments were obtained against James H. Doyle, former superintendent of streets, ex-Alderman William Berwin, his brother, Marks Berwin, and Edward E. Kaine. Subsequently pleas in abatement were filed to these indictments, attacking their validity. These pleas were impounded by an order of the court and no hearing was had on them because the testimony of Mr. Moran was necessary and he was away.

The principal witness in the case is David H. Greenhood and others, who testified were City Auditor Mitchell, City Conveyancer Owen and Cashier Turner of the city treasurer's office.

MAYOR-ELECT OF CAMBRIDGE GIVES OUTLINE OF HIS POLICIES

William F. Brooks, Who Defeated Walter C. Wardwell, Promises Clean, Business-like Administration.

NO LICENSE WINS

Mayor-elect William F. Brooks of Cambridge who defeated Walter C. Wardwell, candidate for reelection, when asked today regarding his policies said:
"There is no one more zealous for the enforcement of the law than I. I always conducted myself when a member of our city government with a determination to see all the laws obeyed.
"Every act which shall be done in my official capacity will be in accordance with this same determination. I go into office free from all pledges and promises and I shall appoint men only after my judgment and conscience induce me to believe that they possess the requisite qualifications. Speaking for the Democratic party, I assure you it will be our earnest endeavor to give this city a clean, business-like and progressive administration."

William F. Brooks, who is a Democrat, defeated Mayor Wardwell, who sought the office for the third term, in the Cambridge city election Tuesday by a plurality of 436, which is the largest in eight years.

The election generally resulted in a victory for the Democrats, who gained beside the mayor the principal assessors and the majority of the board of aldermen. The common council remains non-partisan.

This year's board of aldermen will contain eight Democrats and three non-partisans, as follows: Allen, D., 5825; Beal, N. P., 5773; Black, D., 5944; Blanchard, N. P., 5807; Brennan, D., 5926; Casey, D., 5829; Clary, N. P., 6073; Corkery, D., 6043; Fallon, D., 5909; James, D., 5876; Quilty, D., 6013.

As has been its custom since 1880 Cambridge landed safe in the no-license column, the plurality being 3439 as against 3493 last election.

By a vote of 10,131 to 869 the citizens went on record as in favor of playgrounds for children.

There was no contest for school committee, J. H. Beale Jr., Jeremiah F. Downey, J. Henry Russell, Frederick A.



WILLIAM F. BROOKS.

McMenimen and Mrs. E. A. Whitman being chosen.

Ellery C. Coolidge, Non-Partisan, was defeated for assessor by Timothy W. Good, Democrat, who had a plurality of 1504.

The Non-Partisans elected 13 members of the common council to nine of the Democrats.

William F. Brooks, the newly elected mayor, was born in Cambridge in 1865, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He was a member of the common council for several years, serving as president in 1899. In 1901 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen, and in 1902 was chosen president of that body. He became principal assessor in 1902, in which office he served for three years. Mr. Brooks is a member of the real estate firm of Brooks & Conley.

SINGLE COMMITTEE TO RULE STATE EDUCATION PREDICTED

George H. Martin, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board, Declares a Comprehensive Inquiry by Special Committee Is Needed.

George H. Martin, secretary of the state board of education, today said to a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor:

"I think that the time will come when the work in education will be under the direction of a single board, but before that is done there will be need for a more comprehensive inquiry into the whole educational situation in Massachusetts than has yet been made. At present I regard as premature the proposed merging of the state board of education and the state commission on industrial education, which was recommended by Governor Draper in his inaugural address."

A hearing on the question is to be given Thursday morning by the committee on education of the Legislature. Secretary Martin said: "Three years ago the Legislature created a commission on industrial education for a term of three years, and last year, after a thorough discussion of the subject, extended that term to five years. So far as I know, there has been no change in the situation since last year, and I have heard no reason given for reversing last year's action."

"Before any action is taken the matter should be carefully considered by some legislative committee of inquiry, or some special commission appointed for that purpose."

"There is danger in the present movement that the broader interests of general education as represented by the public school system will be sacrificed in the

interests of the comparatively new forms of trade instruction."

"The board of education has led in the movement for the enlargement of public school functions in the direction of better preparation for the active duties of life. It has promoted industrial drawing, manual training, and domestic art in the public schools, where they are now thoroughly entrenched."

"More than 30 years ago the board advocated the establishment of technical schools, using the example of Germany as an argument; but the public was not ready for it at that time. Now that the public is coming to look upon the establishment of such schools with more favor, the board stands ready, as it has always stood, to use all its influence in promoting such forms of practical education as may seem desirable."

"The policy of the board is to utilize the public schools so far as is practicable, and to supplement them with special schools adapted to local needs; and by adhering to this policy there is no conflict between the board of education and the commission on industrial education. Each board has its own sphere of activities which are determined by law."

"But the larger question which involves the direction by the state of technical education in its higher forms as represented by the textile schools and the agricultural colleges, and also the direction by the state of the education of the defective and delinquent—these remain unsettled, and should form the subject of such investigation as I have referred to before any action is taken changing the status of the present board and commission."

NEW BROOKLINE LIBRARY VOTE

Move Will Be Made at Town Meeting to Reconsider the Decision on New and Old Buildings.

A petition has been presented to the board of selectmen of the town of Brookline, signed by 20 voters, asking that the vote whereby the town decided to cut the appropriation for a new public library building to \$244,000 be rescinded. It is probable that at the coming town meeting an effort will also be made to have the town reconsider its action in voting to tear down the old building and to have the site changed to some other part of the town.

SWIFT IS HEARD BY GOVERNOR

Morrison I. Swift, leader of the unemployed, had a conference with Governor Draper this morning and presented the latter with a written request that he urge the labor committee to take immediate action upon the Swift petition for legislation to provide state employment for the unemployed. Gov. Draper assured him that he would consider his request and reply to it later.

In anticipation that Mr. Swift might again attempt to lead his army of unemployed into the State House, 20 patrolmen from station 3 were on hand about the State House steps, and the executive department was guarded by two members of the state police.

Swift's followers numbered less than a dozen and he left all but two of those waiting at the Shaw statue while he went in to see the governor. After his interview Mr. Swift returned to his followers and they dispersed.

SOUTH IS COMPARED WITH NEW ENGLAND AS COTTON CENTER

Opposition to Bill Limiting Hours of Labor for Women at State House Says This District Falls Behind.

WORKERS IN FAVOR

Delegation Argues That Provision Is Matter of Right, While Mill Capitalist Cites Economic Demands.

Interesting figures respecting the comparative cost of manufacture of cotton goods in New England and the South were presented in arguments before the legislative committee on labor at the State House today. The comparison was made by the opposition to the bill to limit the hours of labor of women and children to 54 hours a week, and in general indicated that New England is not keeping pace with the South in textile development.

A large delegation of labor union officials from New Bedford and Fall River included James Tansey, Albert Taylor, Charles Gilmore and William McHugh of Fall River; Matthew Hart and Edwin Johnson of New Bedford. They favored the bill.

They explained to the committee the efforts that had been made to get this bill enacted before and how they had been unsuccessful. If it was advisable to limit the hours of work of men out doors in the pure air to eight or nine hours a day it certainly was right to limit the hours of women and minors in a cotton mill to 54 per week. The argument of competition they believed did not apply as it would be found that practically the same amount of work would be turned out. The shortening of hours of labor in cotton mills all through the country was growing.

Massachusetts so far has led in this movement and should continue to lead. Textile schools are established to help the young men entering this industry to perfect themselves and it is hardly to be expected that after they have toiled the long hours in the mill they will be willing to study in these schools. If willing, it is hardly to be expected that they would be in condition to benefit from the attempt.

The opposition was voiced by Frederick Flather, treasurer of the Boot mill of Lowell, who said he believed in such legislation when the millenium arrived, not before. It is true that some mills have been successful on certain lines of goods.

The operative, however, should not forget that while Massachusetts is increasing her spindles 4,000,000 the Carolinas increase theirs 6,000,000. In the dull times of last year New England mills used up less than 2,000,000 bales of cotton, while the South used over 2,000,000.

The difference in the business of the two sections represented annually \$100,000,000 in valuation, \$2,400,000 in taxes and \$37,300,000 in wages to operatives. Take it in a mill having a weekly payroll of \$15,000 it meant that \$75,000 annually would have to be paid extra to allow the operative to earn as much as now.

EDWIN G. COOLEY DEVOTED TO DUTY

The Former Chief of Chicago Schools, Now Engaged in Boston, Is Shy of Educational Matters.

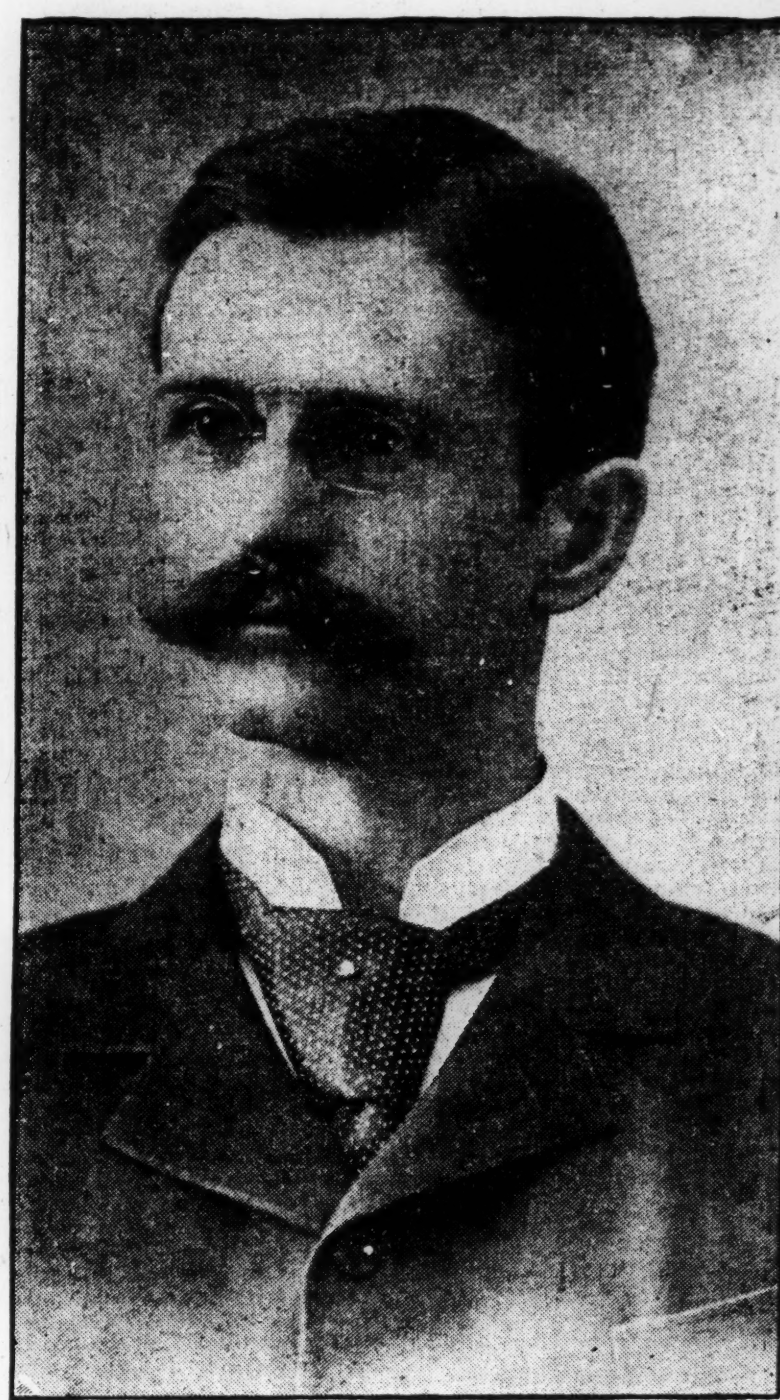
Edwin G. Cooley, the distinguished educator, who resigned his position as superintendent of the public schools of Chicago because he did not care longer to wrangle and wrestle with politicians to carry out his purposes in school administration, is not troubling himself about educational system and methods today, but is devoting himself to his new duties as president of D. C. Heath & Co., the Boston publishers.

This establishment is located at 120 Boylston street, a peaceful spot compared with the storm center in which Mr. Cooley lived his official life in Chicago. "I have dropped the discussion of educational subjects entirely," said Mr. Cooley today, when asked some questions as to his views on conducting a municipal school system. "I refused to talk about Chicago schools before leaving there, and I don't know enough about your Boston school problems to talk about them. Besides, I don't wish to interfere. I am through with school and am now a bookman," he continued pleasantly, as if the change of occupation suited him. "I am not yet settled in my personal living arrangements, however. Since my children are in school in Chicago, my family will remain there for a while."

BOSTON TO HEAR MAGOON.

Charles E. Magoon, the last provisional Governor of Cuba, who recently retired with the withdrawal of the civil officers of the United States from that island, will be a guest of the Commercial Club at a dinner March 24.

Leader in Boston Charter Contest



GEORGE W. ANDERSON.

Chairman of the committee of one hundred citizens which is working for the new charter measure at the State House.

GOVERNMENT DROPS ITS CASE AGAINST THE STANDARD OIL

Action of Judge Anderson in Dismissing Certain Counts Leads Federal Counsel to Rest, and the Verdict by the Jury Follows Defendant's Motion for Acquittal.

CHICAGO—The government today abandoned its case against the Standard Oil Company.

After Judge Anderson had dismissed all the counts referring to shipments from Chappelle, Ill., Assistant United States District Attorney James H. Wilkerson asked the court if it was true that out of the evidence thus far presented it was impossible to convict the defendant. The court replied in the affirmative and Wilkerson then said:

"Then there is no use of going on. The government rests its case here."

Counsel for the defendant moved that a verdict of acquittal be immediately returned, and the court called the jury into the room.

This ends the famous trial, the first development of which was the fining of

the maximum amount, \$20,000 each on 1462 counts by Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis in the trial court. The total sum was \$29,240,000. An appeal followed, and on Nov. 10 Judge Groscup in the United States circuit court of appeals denied the petition of the government for a retrial.

The government then carried the case to the supreme court on a writ of certiorari to order up the record of the case for a review of the decision of the U. S. circuit court of appeals and was denied.

The case was finally redocketed through the efforts of U. S. District-Attorney Sims on a new basis.

At the beginning of the trial Judge Anderson announced that the company could not possibly be convicted on more than 36 counts, the total fine of which would reach \$720,000.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE IN SESSION

The regular quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons was held this afternoon at Masonic Temple, Tremont and Boylston streets, at 2 o'clock. Grand Master D. J. Flanders presided.

The plans of the proposed Masonic home were discussed and the report of the progress of the work in connection with raising funds for it was made by the special committee in charge. The report showed that approximately \$95,000 had been raised up to the present time and the average weekly subscription for this purpose amounts to about \$1000.

SEEKS FACTS OF CHARITY BOARD

Representative J. J. Good of Boston appeared before the committee on public charitable institutions this morning in favor of his own petition for legislation to provide that the minor wards department of the state board of charity shall furnish full information as to the location of such wards upon application by a clergyman or by the representative or senator where such minor ward formerly lived.

Mr. Good agreed with the committee, however, that he would not wish the bill reported if in the judgment of the committee it seemed that more harm than good would come of the legislation. The hearing was closed.

BURNETT BILL HEARD TODAY

The legislative committee on agriculture gave a hearing this morning on the bill introduced by Representative Andrew J. Burnett of Melrose for legislation to extend all present laws relative to the brown tail and gypsy moths to the elm leaf beetle.

Charles H. Adams of Melrose appeared in favor of the bill and said that in Melrose, where he lives, the elm beetle has become a great pest as the moths. Under the laws, however, the men who are at work destroying the moths cannot use their instruments in the suppression of the beetles. He said that people were slow to appreciate the great importance of the handsome elm trees which adorn our public streets.

Dr. Dyke of the Melrose Horticultural Society said that his association had taken official "action" on the matter, and heartily approved the bill. He felt that if the committee thought the bill to be too broad they might limit it to those trees on public streets or which shade public streets. Allen Chamberlain of the Massachusetts forestry association also favored the bill. There was no opposition.

BEQUESTS BY Y. M. C. A. WORKER.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—By the will of William Donaldson, a Y. M. C. A. worker, \$10,000 each is given to the local society of the New Jerusalem, the local branch of the Y. M. C. A. and the General Congregation of the New Jerusalem.

HOWARD IS FOUND GUILTY.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—William C. Howard, the coast artilleryman charged with the death of his wife, was found guilty of murder in the second degree at noon today. The jury was out 15 hours.

BOSTON MEN DENY OPPOSING A TOWER ON CUSTOM HOUSE

Common Belief Is That Report of Protest at Washington Originated With the Real Estate Dealers.

PLAN FINDS FAVOR

Representative Interests of the City Reiterate Their Indorsement and Scorn Contrary Rumors.

There is not the slightest indication in Boston commercial circles of any sentiment in favor of reopening the question as to a new custom house in the form of a tower addition above the present building at State, Broad and India streets. Despatches from Washington, printed in the morning papers, were calculated to give the impression that a protest was likely, and that the new secretary of the treasury, Franklin McVeagh, would lend a ready ear to any voice from Boston seeking to have the tower project negated.

But inquiry among the business interests today indicated that whatever letters of protest may have been sent to Washington with a view to influence the new secretary against the custom house scheme approved by his predecessor, have come from writers who represented either real estate men or architects who have had personal reasons for wishing some other site or other plan to be adopted, and not from any faction of that large and representative body of commercial men who united to urge the tower project before the Massachusetts senators and congressmen at Washington took the matter up. The Washington delegation then obtained the votes necessary to pass the \$1,800,000 authorization for the tower, despite the opposition of Chairman Barthold of the congressional committee that passed on the subject.

The committee of members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Boston Merchants' Association, delegated to act on the Custom House proposition, has had no intimation that there is any weakening in the business bodies in their

(Continued on Page Five, Column Two.)

BOATS COLLIDE OFF NEWPORT, R. I.

Steamer Horatio M. Hall Is Beached at Gay Head After Crash With the H. F. Dimock.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Wireless despatches received here today tell of the collision of the steamer Horatio M. Hall of the Portland-New York line with the H. F. Dimock of Boston bound for New York, off Newport, early this morning.

The Hall, which had a few passengers on board, and a very heavy cargo of general freight, was smashed below the water line and her captain, Jewell, at once sent her ahead at full speed, bringing up on the beach at Gay Head, at the entrance to Plymouth sound. He then sent the following appeal picked up by the revenue cutter Gresham, which started for the scene:

"In collision with H. M. Dimock, 7 a. m., ship cut below water line. Now on bottom. Send assistance at once."

Nothing is yet known of the Dimock, but she is believed to be injured only about the bows and to be still afloat. Wireless despatches from Captain Barrett of the steamer Massachusetts of the Merchants' line, say that vessel went ashore this morning at Tarpanin cove on Nausahon island on Vineyard sound. The Massachusetts is not badly damaged and the Boston is to take her cargo to New York.

The officials of the Metropolitan line received a despatch by wireless today to the effect that their steamer, the H. F. Dimock, bound from New York, was in collision with the steamer Horatio M. Hall from Portland for New York, this morning. The Dimock carried freight, and was in command of Capt. John A. Thompson of Southport, and carried a crew of 28 men.

The Metropolitan line officials at 2 o'clock this afternoon said that they had not learned the location of the Dimock, but they declared that so far as they knew the vessel was coming all right and making headway.

BIG BLAZE TODAY IN JAMAICA PLAIN

Stoneleigh, the Jamaica Plain residence of Roland C. Lincoln, located on South street, was damaged by fire early this morning to the extent of \$15,000. The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock and apparently had originated in the basement from some unknown cause, and had worked up through the dumb waiter to the roof. The family of Mr. Lincoln, with their five servants, were awakened and made aware of the fire by the barking of the family dog, and all were able to make their escape from the house without difficulty.

Foreigners in France to Oppose Income Tax Bill in Senate

FRENCH INCOME TAX TENDS TO DRIVE AMERICANS HOME

Chamber of Deputies Passes Measure to Tax All Foreigners on Total of Seven Times the Amount of Rent They Pay, Which Quadruples the Schedule.

PARIS—The Chamber of Deputies having passed the income tax bill by 407 votes to 106, the foreign residents against whom it is directed are preparing through their representatives to oppose the measure in the Senate.

The debate has been going on for several months, and the Clemenceau government has on several occasions staked its existence on the passage of the measure. As finally passed, the bill carries an important amendment postponing its application until a parallel bill, assuring revenue to the various communes and departments, becomes law.

The present measure bears heavily on foreign residents, whose taxes are practically quadrupled, their incomes being calculated at seven times the amount of the rent they pay.

Day laborers are practically exempted. The tax upon incomes above \$1000 a year is made progressive up to 4 per cent of the total. The bill will constitute a complete readjustment of the fiscal system of France.

In anticipation of the passage of the bill many Americans have recently changed their residence to cheaper quarters, while others have left the city altogether.

Up to this Paris had been the haven for foreigners, especially Americans, of small independent means. Germany already has a similar tax, and the rental rate in London being practically as high as in New York and other large American cities made the French capital a place of residence greatly to be desired.

The income tax bill abolishes many of the vexatious and antiquated taxes in France and substitutes therefor an income tax proportionate to the annual income of the taxpayer. Day laborers are practically exempted. The tax upon in-

comes above \$1000 a year is made progressive up to 4 per cent of the total. The bill will constitute a complete readjustment of the fiscal system of France.

In its amended form the bill suppresses many taxes, like the window and door tax, which have come down from the days of Napoleon, and imposes a graduated assessment upon incomes.

The government claims that the new measure will more equitably distribute the burdens of taxation, estimating that any artisan who now pays a rent tax amounting to 10 per cent of the cost of his lodging would, under the new law, find his tax reduced to less than \$4 if his income were, for instance, \$555. On the other hand, estates of \$400,000, which formerly paid only \$4000, would pay \$12,000.

The reduction upon lands unimproved by buildings, which includes farms, amounts to 60 per cent. The taxes assessed, or revised, include real estate (built) \$1,000,000, (unbuilt) \$1,050,000, personal property \$1,010,000, window and door taxes \$68,000,000, commercial licenses of all kinds \$138,000,000, 4 per cent tax on the revenue from French stocks and bonds \$71,000,000, the same from foreign stocks and bonds \$100,000,000, stamp taxes on transfers \$100,000,000; total \$1,690,000,000.

The new measure divides the taxes into seven categories, of which the first three pay 4 per cent and include real property and the income from capital, stocks, bonds, etc., except savings deposits; the next two categories pay 3½ per cent and cover the income from the profits from commercial and industrial undertakings and farm production; the sixth and seventh categories pay 3 per cent and include salaries, pensions and life annuities above \$1250.

In addition there is a tax imposed upon all persons with an income above \$5000. This is progressive, ranging from 10¢ for \$5000, up to 35¢ for \$100,000, and 4 per cent upon incomes above \$100,000.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

BOSTON—"Way Down East." CASTLE SQUARE—"The Lightning Conductor." COLONIAL—"The Prima Donna." GLOBE—"Wine, Woman and Song." HOLLY STREET—"Lady Frederick." KETTER—"Vaudeville." MAJESTIC—"The Witching Hour." ORVILLO—"The Girl of the Year." PARK—"Fluffy Tuffles." TREMONT—"Kitty Grey."

NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Brewster's Millions." ALHAMBRA—"Vaudeville." ANTOINE—"The Man from Home." BELASCO—"The Fighting Hope." BROADWAY—"A Gentleman from Mississippi." BLANCKE—"Vaudeville." CASINO—"Havana." COLONIAL—"Vaudeville." CUPERTON—"The Richest Girl." Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday matinees, Mrs. Mimi Agulgin in "Zaza." DALLAS—"The Goddess of Reason." EMPIRE—"What Every Woman Knows." GAIETY—"The Traveling Salesman." GARDEN—"Meyer & Son." GARRICK—"The Patriot." GERMAN (Irving place)—"The Open Door." GERMAN (Madison ave. and 50th)—"Round Diner in Repertoire." GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Man of the Hour." "A Woman's War." HAMMERSTEIN'S—"Vaudeville." HERALD SQUARE—"A Woman of Impulse." HIPPODROME—"Spectacles." HUDSON—"The Third Degree." KNOXBOCK—"The Fair Co-Ed." LIBERTY—"Kassa." LUTHER—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow." LYRIC—"The Blue Mouse." MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—"Wednesday evening, 'Princess d'Auberge' (first time in America)." Friday evening, "Thais." Saturday afternoon, "Princess d'Auberge." Saturday evening, "Salome." METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—"Wednesday evening, 'The Bartered Bride.'" Thursday evening, "La Traviata." Friday evening, "Tristan and Isolde." Saturday afternoon, "La Boheme." Saturday evening revival of "Faust." METROPOLIS—"Honest Abe." MAJESTIC—"The Three Tunes." MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—"This Woman and This Man." NEW AMSTERDAM—"Robert Mantell in Repertoire." Monday, "King John." NEW YORK—"Miss Innocence." SAVOY—"The Blue Bird." STUYVESANT—"The East End Way." WALLACK'S—"The New Lady Bontock." WEST END—"The World and His Wife."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—"Vaudeville." AUDITORIUM—"Follies of 1908." BUSH TRAMWAY—"Pudding Wilson." CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Via Wireless." COLONIAL—"Little Nemo." GARRICK—"James K. Hackett in Repertoire." GREAT NORTHERN—"School Days." HAYMARKET—"Vaudeville." ILLINOIS—"Polly of the Circus." LA SALLE—"The Golden Girl." MEICKER'S—"The Squawman." MAJESTIC—"Vaudeville." OLYMPIC—"Vaudeville." POWER'S—"The Thief." PRINCESS—"The Prince of Tonight." STUDERAKER—"The White Sister." WHITNEY—"A Broken Idol."

Boston Concerts

CONCERTS THIS WEEK.

WEDNESDAY.

STEINERT HALL, 3 p. m.—Song recital, Edith Aida Bullard, assisted by Earl Carnright and Miss Jean Davis. STEINERT HALL, 8:15 p. m.—Third violin recital, Richard Czerwonky, assisted by Carl Scherzer. CHICKERING HALL—Last Dolmetsch concert, George Proctor, pianist, assisted by...

THURSDAY.

STEINERT HALL, 3 p. m.—The American String Quartet and Heinrich Gebhard, pianist.

FRIDAY.

SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p. m.—Eighteenth rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra.

SATURDAY.

SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p. m.—Madame Nordica, assisted by Frederick Hastings. SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—Eighteenth concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Suffragettes in Prison Garb Ask "Votes for Women"

LONDON—English suffragettes have made some dramatic demonstrations in behalf of their cause, but none more so than a recent one in which a half a dozen or more of them, dressed in prison garb, arrived in Kingsway in a wagon resembling a prison van, but with the words "Vote for Women" conspicuously lettered on the blankets on the horses.

Alighting under the surveillance of a make-believe policeman gotten up for the occasion, they chalked on the pavement the announcement of a raid on the House of Commons to be made a few days subsequently.

Such a scene naturally attracted a crowd, but this did not interfere with the task, the suffragettes chalking down their message and then entering again the van and being driven on to the next place selected for a similar demonstration.



(Photograph by London Graphic.)
SUFFRAGETTES CHALKING ON THE PAVEMENT.
Women, in charge of make-believe policeman, announce coming raid.

RUSSIA DECIDES TO CLOSE HER PORT AT VLADIVOSTOK

WASHINGTON—Information has reached the state department that Russia has closed the port of Vladivostok to all free foreign trade and that henceforth goods shipped to that port will have to pay the prescribed Russian import taxes before they are admitted. Coming without warning the action of the Russian government is looked upon as extremely important to the commercial interests of the United States as well as to European nations and Japan. The flow of lumber, flour, canned goods and other materials which have been shipped each year to this port can now only continue by payment of the tax, which will mean the payment of large sums to Russia for the continuance of the trade. The reason given for the action of Russia is that she can now supply her needs without offering special inducements to foreign trade.

It is explained that timber lands in the vicinity are to be developed and that the Trans-Siberian Railroad will make the shipment of lumber to these parts easy. The supply of flour can also be procured from Russia, it is said, owing to the development of wheat fields, so that the American product will cease to be a necessity. It is expected that American canned goods will suffer less than other American products by the closing of the port to free trade.

Foreign Briefs

LISBON—A number of light earthquake shocks, accompanied by subterranean rumblings, are reported from the Province of Minho.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala—To commemorate the visit of the American squadron, President Estrada Cabrera has pardoned Jose Asmitia and most of the prisoners connected with the cadets' plot of April last.

LISBON—The minister of marine has stated in the chamber of deputies that the report announcing that Great Britain would take over the Lourenco Marques Railway, in South Africa, as well as the port itself, is untrue.

RIO JANEIRO—Admiral Baellars says the torpedo boat Matto Grosso in trials showed a speed of more than 28 knots an hour. The battleship San Paulo will be launched April 10.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao—The Italian cruiser Etruria, which arrived here last week, is to leave shortly for Trinidad via Martinique.

KING ALFONSO BACK IN SPAIN

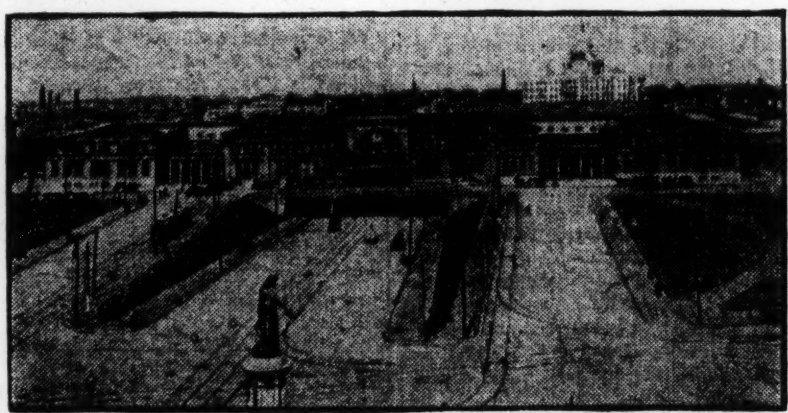
MADRID—King Alfonso has arrived at Seville and will remain there till he comes to Madrid to preside over the Council of Ministers on Thursday. Friday will see him back again at Seville for Moratella polo week. His only plans now are that he may visit Valencia shortly. There is little likelihood of his meeting King Edward at Gibraltar or Biarritz, as has been asserted by various newspapers.

Railroad Station That Cuts Off a State House

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Huger Elliott, director of the Rhode Island School of Design, declared in a recent address that within 50 years the New Haven's railroad station in this city would have to be moved a third of a mile to the westward, in order to provide room for the city to develop in that direction. Mr. Elliott also criticized the artistic qualities of the freight sheds, directly at the foot of the hill upon which the Rhode Island capitol is constructed. In this regard he said:

"Providence has fine open spaces in front of the State House and the post-office, but unfortunately the railroad runs right in between, and the freight sheds also. Viewed from the station the State House is a beautiful sight, but from the State House the railroad is a hideous thing. Railroads are necessary things, but when they get right in front of the State House and break up a beautiful arrangement of buildings and open spaces they should be removed if possible."

Another improvement urged in this connection was a tunnel under Smith hill, for the tracks to occupy after the



FRONT VIEW OF PROVIDENCE (R. I.) RAILROAD STATION.

In the rear appears the new Rhode Island State House. This, with its grounds, is separated from the city by the tracks and yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

station has been moved in accordance with the first recommendation. This tunnel plan was advocated some 25 years ago by the man who designed and laid out Roger Williams Park, but it was voted down at that time.

"We are fast coming to a point where it is necessary to have a certain amount of civic dignity and pride," said Mr. Elliott.

MISS BARRYMORE TO WED SUNDAY

Announcement is made that Miss Ethel Barrymore, who is now playing at the Hollis Street Theater, will be married in Boston next Sunday to Russell Griswold Colt, eldest son of Col. Samuel Pomeroy Colt, president of the United States Rubber Company and of the Industrial Trust Company of Providence.

NEW YORK—Col. Samuel Pomeroy Colt refused today to see interviewers who called on him at the Holland House to secure his opinion of the engagement of his son, Russell Griswold Colt, to Miss Ethel Barrymore.

THIRD OF MILLION IS VOTED HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION

NEW YORK—Three hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated by the aldermen to pay part of the expense of the Hudson-Fulton celebration next September. Herman Ridder, vice-chairman of the commission which is preparing the plans for the commemoration, said that the cost of the two weeks' festivities would be about \$1,250,000. The state had promised to appropriate \$450,000, and if the city would provide \$300,000 the rest would be raised by private subscription.

PARIS TOYMAKERS HOLD ANNUAL SHOW OF THEIR PRODUCT

PARIS—Formerly in France orders for toys were taken by the big firms and were filled almost entirely at the homes of the employees, but of late years the increased use of machinery has done away with the necessity for so many laborers, and scores of old hands have been dismissed.

Knowing no other trade, they have set up for themselves and of course with their crude tools were not able to produce the same grade of article turned out by the factories, and they appealed to Prefect of Police Lepine. As a result of this appeal the kindly disposed official inaugurated an exhibition of toys to be held annually in the Tuileries Gardens, in the heart of the fashionable shopping district.

At the first exhibition eight years ago there were only 30 exhibits, but now the huge hall is filled to overflowing, and temporary buildings have this year been erected on the outside. While M. Lepine has helped the independent worker as best he can, all their exhibits show the facility of trying to rival the perfected factory-made article with hand labor. The materials are poor, the workmanship crude, and there is no compensation by way of originality in ideas.

YEAR'S COFFEE CROP.

RIO JANEIRO—It is believed the coffee crop in Sao Paulo for the current year exceeds 12,000,000 bags.

GERMANY'S CROWN PRINCE IS VERSATILE AS THE KAISER

Deeply Interested in Sports and Their Promotion and Works Hard in the Government Offices.

GOES IN AIRSHIPS

Evidence is constantly accumulating that the German crown prince, contrary to earlier expectations, has inherited very much of his father's versatility. The boyish-natured slender young man promises to outlive the Kaiser in the variety of accomplishments which has made the latter the most picturesque of monarchs.

A widespread movement is afoot in the fatherland to interest young men in outdoor sports to the extent prevailing in England and America.

The crown prince has put himself at the head of this crusade. He has just organized an indoor skating club in Berlin. He has erected a covered tennis court at Monbijou Palace, where he plays hard for several hours a day during the cold months. He and his wife also find time during the winter to take part in fencing classes, and have induced hundreds to follow their vigorous example, says the Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Mail.

In spring and summer the crown prince is an untiring patron of sport. He rows and sails well, is a daring and clever horseman, goes to football matches and never misses a regatta or athletic exhibition if he thinks his attendance will encourage popular interest in athletics generally.

ZELAYA CALLS PEACE MEETING

MEXICO CITY—President Zelaya of Nicaragua has called another peace conference of the five Central American republics, urged, according to advices received here, by the fact that United States warships are now anchored off the west coast of Central America. President Zelaya has proposed to hold the conference on board a warship of the United States.

WASHINGTON—The state department has received no information that President Zelaya has called a peace conference of the Central American governments.

WASHINGTON—The cruisers Colorado and South Dakota of the Pacific fleet have arrived at Corinto, Nicaragua. There are persistent rumors that President Zelaya is planning to invade neighboring territory.

AMERICAN GIRL TO MARRY PEER

PARIS—Announcement is made of the betrothal of Miss Muriel White, daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. Henry White, to Count Hermann Scherrthoss, a German nobleman. Count Hermann is an officer of the Royal Prussian cuirassiers and the son of Count Scherrthoss of Dobran, Silesia, an hereditary peer and very wealthy.

The count met Miss White during her visit to Berlin during the holidays. The Kaiser is said to be greatly pleased with the engagement. No date for the wedding has been set as yet.

ITALY'S FOREIGN MINISTER TO GO

ROME—Rumors of the probability of the resignation of Signor Tittoni, the minister of foreign affairs, are current. Signor Tittoni, it is said, only consented to retain his post in the ministry so as not to influence the general elections. Now that it is reported that the elections have ended in victory for the ministry there is no reason for him to remain. A report is current that he will resign along with Signor Casana, the war minister.

REBEL FORCES ATTACK TURKS

CONSTANTINOPLE—Seyid Mehmed has proclaimed himself the new Mahdi in Asia Minor and has rallied the Zeranik tribesmen to his standard. Reports received from Yemen say that the army of the new prophet was attacked and defeated by a Turkish force.

The Mahdi's followers now number 25,000 and are rapidly increasing and the Turkish commander has appealed for heavy reinforcements. The rebels have taken possession of one province and are ruling it and collecting the taxes.

R. W. GOELET BUYS FRENCH ESTATE

PARIS—The castle and domain of Sandricourt, department of the Oise, which, with its forests, is one of the finest domains in France, was recently put up at auction with a reserve price of \$260,000. It contains nearly 40 acres of splendid parks and a magnificent castle within easy distance of Paris. Robert Walton Goelet bid \$1,192,000, but on the resale, it is understood he now has become the absolute proprietor of the domain at a price of \$284,000.

Some Recent Activities of Germany's Crown Prince

Organizes an indoor skating club at Berlin.
Builds covered tennis court and plays enthusiastically.
With his wife, takes part in fencing classes.
Rows and sails well and is a clever horseman.
Never misses regatta or athletic exhibition.
Earnest and apt pupil in the civil service.
Studies naval affairs in the admiralty office.
Spends a day with the Berlin police.
Attends lectures on mechanics and engineering.
Makes two ascents in the army airship.

At the Prussian home office, the finance ministry, and latterly at the admiralty the prince has proved an earnest and apt pupil and as conscientious in his duties as the most ambitious civil servant. When his studies at the admiralty are ended he will be initiated into the mysteries of other great government departments.

A few weeks ago the crown prince spent a day at the Alexander-Platz, Berlin's Scotland Yard. He has also found time to attend lectures on mechanics and engineering at Charlottenburg. Aeronautics also interest him keenly. He has been up in the army airship twice, and has looked over the "Zeppelins" a number of times at Friedrichshafen.

ITALIAN SOCIAL PARTY IS WINNING

ROME—Socialists are winning the majority of offices according to the latest returns from the elections. The losses sustained by the government candidates are more numerous than its gains.

All the newspapers comment on the notable triumph of the socialist and Republican parties, declaring that the extreme Left will be greatly increased in numbers and in fighting strength.

The clericals, who participated in the election for the first time since 1870, gained several seats, but they did not show the strength and the organization with which they had been credited.

RAILROAD TO MEXICAN MINES

MEXICO CITY—The Sonora Central Railroad Company has been organized by American interests owing the Cieneguilla copper mines. The railroad will run from Tonich, in the valley of the Yaqui river to Saluapira.

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Leading Events in Athletic World—Company D Wins Meet

COLLEGE SEASON AT BASKETBALL NOT VERY SUCCESSFUL

Eastern Title Unsettled with Little Chance of Determining the National Championship Except by Comparison.

LEAGUE IS NEEDED

Never in the history of intercollegiate basketball has a season ended so unsatisfactorily to the followers of this popular winter sport as has been the case this year. There being no eastern intercollegiate association the question as to which college team is entitled to the championship will never be settled. Last year the University of Pennsylvania gave the eastern championship, there being no question as regards superiority over the other eastern college teams, but conditions are entirely different this year.

There are four college teams which must be considered as in line for the championship of this section. University of Rochester and New York University have made the best showing as regards victories and defeats, and although they have not met all of the strongest eastern colleges, there is no question but that they are worthy of being considered for the title. University of Pennsylvania lost six games and these at a time when things did not seem to be breaking right with the team. One game was lost to Yale and one to Columbia, but these defeats were more than evened up in the second contests with those colleges, Pennsylvania winning both by big scores. It is true that Pennsylvania had more defeats on its schedule, but she played more teams.

Much dissatisfaction is found over Columbia disbanding so soon and not arranging to meet Pennsylvania in a third game, and, if she won that, Chicago for the national championship. Columbia also failed to come to terms for a game with New York University. On these accounts it would seem as if Columbia could hardly be given full credit for the championship.

Yale had a fairly good team, one that played a very strong game sometimes and a poor one at others. Had the team played every game as it did in the first Pennsylvania match and the Columbia game, it would have made a very strong showing. Harvard was a great disappointment this year. But one victory was secured and she is certainly more entitled to last place than any other college to first.

While there now seems practically no chance of a game between the Chicago University five, the undisputed champions of the West, and any of the leading eastern colleges, there is no question but what the former is entitled to the national title for 1909. That team won it in 1908, and the 1909 five has shown itself to be fully as good as its predecessor. No defeats is a strong showing, especially when the quality of the teams faced is taken into consideration. If basketball is to become as popular in college athletics as the game deserves, it will be necessary to have an eastern league. Little interest is taken in those sports that do not decide a championship and it is practically impossible to do this in basketball without a league comprising the bigger fives. Much interest is taken in the West, which is accounted for by the fact that a strong association is maintained there, and the interest in the East has not been as strong this year without a league as was the case in 1908 when a championship was played for.

ROOSEVELT OPENS DESK AS EDITOR

NEW YORK—Editor Theodore Roosevelt came into town today, hustled to his office in the Outlook Building, threw open his desk and even though no ubiquitous office boy guarded the sanctum, the former President kept himself immune from all interviews.

Mr. Roosevelt is evidently determined to stand by his declaration made the day after his retirement from the White House that he is done with newspaper interviews.

The ex-President was accompanied by his son Kermit and while here they will be the guests of Mr. Douglas Robinson, Mr. Roosevelt's sister.

ENGINEERS FROM HARVARD TO DINE

The Harvard Engineering Society will hold its eleventh annual dinner in conjunction with the Association of Harvard Engineers which was founded last year by Harvard graduates in the profession of engineering at the Harvard Union, March 20, at 7 o'clock p. m.

The toastmaster will be J. R. Worcester '82. The speakers will be Dean W. C. Sabine '88, J. J. Myers '00, Professors G. F. Swain and H. E. Clifford of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, M. T. Rogers IGS, and E. L. Lincoln '85.

UNION SERVICES AT STOUGHTON. STOUGHTON, Mass.—The Congregational and Methodist churches have united for a series of special services at this Methodist Church. Rev. T. B. Windsor of the Evangelistic Association of New England is to have charge.

CADETS HOLD THEIR GYM KANA

Company D Captures Championship Trophy in Close Finish, With Company A in Second Place.

The 1st corps Cadets, M. V. M., held its annual gymkana Tuesday night. A brilliant gathering of fully 2000 persons encircled the hall and the enthusiasm reached the climax on the final event of the program, which decided the championship in favor of company D, which led company A by the narrow margin of two points.

Great rivalry existed among the four companies of the corps, especially between A and D, which had it out to a finish, the relay race, the final event of the sports, being won by C. M. Rotch of company A, who ran a close race with Emerson of company D in the final heat. The individual honors were divided about evenly between C. M. Rotch of company A and C. C. Pope of company D.

Forty-yard dash—Won by C. C. Pope, Co. D, 1st. Time 22.5. Emerson, Co. D, 2nd. Time 22.5. Sack race—Won by G. Clark, Co. D; R. H. Hall, Co. D, 2nd; E. P. Nichols, Co. C, 3rd. Time 10.5.

Obstacle race—Won by F. M. Gunby, Co. C; E. P. Nichols, Co. C, 2nd; C. C. Pope, Co. D, 3rd. Time 25.5.

Three-legged relay race—Won by Co. A; Co. D, 2nd; Co. B, 3rd. Time 26.4.5.

Rescue and carrying race—Won by Co. A (Ware, Cutting, Cutting, Beale); Co. D (Nelson, Hanson, Norcross, Conant), second; Co. C (Phipps, Campbell, Berry, Gunby), third. Time 25.5.

Potato race—Won by C. M. Rotch, Co. A; E. C. Ware, Co. A, 2nd; C. C. Pope, Co. D, 3rd. Time 30.3.5.

Wall scaling—Won by Co. D, 1st corps cadets. Time 25.2.5.

Company relay race—Won by Co. A (Drumhall, Ware, Allen, Rotch); Co. D (Norcross, Conant, Hallett, Emerson), second; Co. B (Bent, Cardell, MacFarland, Cutler), third. Time 46.5.

GOLF PRIZE FOR EXMOOR PLAYER

PALM BEACH, Fla.—The prize for low score in the 36-hole qualification round for the Florida amateur golf championship was won Tuesday by W. H. Yule of Exmoor, with a total of 153. H. P. Farrington was next with 155, having the low score of the second day with a card of 76. Scores of 170 and better will play in the first division, and 107 was the highest score to get into the third 16. The drawings for the match play in the first 16 and the scores of the players follow:

W. H. Yule, Exmoor, 153, v. G. S. Cowan, Garden City, 108.

John Radel, Newark, 108, v. Walter Fairbanks, Denver, 102.

H. B. Hunt, Wannamissett, 101, v. Archie McClure, Albany, 100.

Clayton Dixon, Spring Haven, 106, v. H. M. Forrest, Lakewood, 157.

L. A. Hamilton, Wykagyl, 161, v. W. S. Hardan, Columbia, 167.

John Rumbough, Phila, 170, v. V. M. Earle, Deal, 166.

V. C. Longley, Wannamissett, 167, v. A. M. Reed, Albany, 163.

W. B. Averell, Garden City, 109, v. H. P. Farrington, Commonwealth, 155.

TUFTS WILL HOLD MEET WITH U. OF M.

MEDFORD—Announcement has been made by Manager C. A. Robinson of the Tufts track team that the spring track work will begin April 22, immediately following the spring recess. As usual, Tufts will be represented in the N. E. I. A. A. meet in May, while a dual meet with the University of Maine has been arranged and will be held on Tufts athletic field.

Arrangements are also being made for a possible triangular meet at Worcester between Tufts, Holy Cross and Trinity. The freshman-sophomore interclass gymnasium contest will be held Thursday evening, March 18, in the Goddard gymnasium.

Domestic Briefs

NEW YORK—U. S. Commissioner Thomas Alexander has resold the steamship Florida, which rammed the Republic, for \$175,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Harold G. Meadows, the broker, recently convicted on the charge of grand larceny, was sentenced Tuesday to Auburn prison.

EL PASO, Tex.—The proposed El Paso & Fort Hancock Electric Railway will run down the thickly settled valley of the Rio Grande more than 50 miles.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Ruth Bryan Leavitt, daughter of William J. Bryan, has been granted a divorce from W. H. Leavitt, and is given the custody of the two children.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Advocates of constitutional prohibition won a victory in the Iowa House Tuesday when the motion to recommitt the resolution was defeated by a majority of 20 votes.

NEW YORK—The report is again current that President J. T. Harahan of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will become the head of the New York Central system, although denied by officials of the road.

PROVIDENCE SONS OF ST. PATRICK

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—James A. Gallivan, one of the street commissioners of Boston, will be a speaker at the annual banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick here on March 17. The other speakers will be Governor Aram J. Pothier, the Rev. Michael J. McCabe, George F. O'Shaunnessy and Mayor Henry Fletcher of Providence. President Edward F. Carroll will preside at the dinner.

AUTO TRUCKS FORM INTERESTING PART OF MOTOR EXHIBIT

Cars for Every Commercial Purpose May Now Be Seen in Basement of Mechanics Building.

CLUB GIVES DANCE

There continues to be a large attendance at the automobile show, Tuesday night noting a very good attendance. While there were not as many there as Monday, the crowd was made up almost entirely of persons who were deeply interested in motor cars and they had an excellent opportunity to examine the 80 odd makes of automobiles exhibited there, to say nothing of the many accessories.

One of the pleasantest features of the show to date was the automobile ball given by the Bay State Automobile Association. The grand march was led by Manager Chester I. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell. The dancing began shortly after 11 o'clock. The visiting agents were the guests of the club, and it proved an agreeable opportunity to improve socially these acquaintances.

One of the interesting features of the automobile show is the outdoor exhibit on Huntington avenue. There can be seen about every car that is on exhibition in the hall, and it is there that the actual working abilities of the cars are shown. This display on what is known as demonstrator's row is a feature connected with each automobile show that is of greater interest to some people than even the exhibit in the building. It is a most interesting place to even the man who is casually interested in the motor car and from the time of the opening of the show until closing time there is a busy scene here.

After seeing the cars in the hall, the prospective customers are rushed to demonstrator's row and driven away over the roads for a 20 or 30-mile ride in order to learn how easy the car runs. Each year this is a feature of the show, but never so much as it is this year for the simple reason that there are more cars shown in Mechanics Building this week than ever before.

Probably never before in this country has there been a more complete exhibit of trucks of all kinds than there is at the automobile show in Mechanics building this week. It is a well known fact that the demand for trucks is increasing daily, and it is an equally well known fact that manufacturers of trucks are rapidly developing their product, which is demonstrated by a visit to the show.

In the basement of the building there are exactly 50 different makes of trucks, 10 of them electric and 40 gasoline. The exhibit in itself is well worth going many miles to see, for in it are trucks and wagons of every description, capable of carrying loads of from a few hundred pounds up to several tons. Chester I. Campbell, manager of the show, worked this year to make this part of the show a feature of it, and that he has succeeded in doing this is a fact proved by a visit to this department.

KIENDL TO LEAD COLUMBIA.

NEW YORK—T. Kiendl, 1910, has been elected to succeed J. J. Ryan as captain of the Columbia basketball team for 1910. Ryan has captained the team for two years. Kiendl has been one of the forwards for the past two years and led the team in scoring this season. At the same meeting N. O. Rockwood, 1910, was elected manager for next year.

GIRLS GET MEDALS FOR LIFE-SAVING

NEW YORK—Two young girls who saved life at the risk of their own last summer, Alice Edgerly, 15 years old, and her sister Dorothy, 14, daughters of Joseph Edgerly, of 4145 Park avenue, are to receive two congressional gold medals. The young woman saved Miss Jean Dowling, a Bronx school teacher.

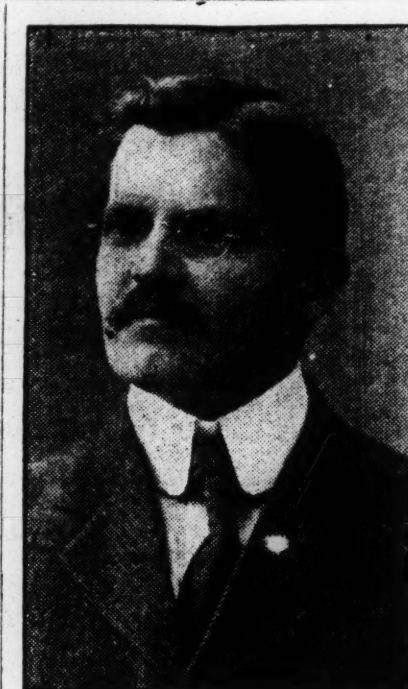
Last August they were at Orchard beach, Pelham bay. Miss Dowling swam out to a rock 150 yards from shore and became exhausted when she tried to return. The Edgerly girls reached her just as she sank, and, waiting for her to rise again, caught hold of her and got her near shore. When almost exhausted they were picked up by boatmen.

Congressman Golden introduced a bill voting each of the Edgerly girls a gold medal. The medals will be presented at the Morris high school next Friday evening, when there will be an elaborate program in honor of the young life-savers.

FLORIST ADVISES SCHOOL CHILDREN

STOUGHTON, Mass.—Robert Hutchison, a florist of this town, is giving a series of talks to pupils of the public schools in an instructive and interesting manner, as to preparing soil, planting seeds, transplanting plants and methods of improving the school gardens.

June 18 will be flower day at the schools, and the pupils will each bring two plants to their respective rooms to compete for prizes given by the teachers for the best.



CHESTER I. CAMPBELL, Chairman S. S. A. Entertainment Committee.

YALE EASILY WINS IN WATER

NEW YORK—Yale's swimming team easily outclassed Columbia Tuesday night in the dual swimming meet held in the tank of the New York Athletic Club. Of the six events in which the scoring was on the point system, the visitors captured all but the 50-yard swim, which ended in a dead heat between McKinley of Columbia and Richards of Yale. Yale scored 41 points to 12 for Columbia.

The water polo game closed the evening's contests, and Yale had a comparatively easy victory, winning by 6 goals to 0.

600-foot relay—Won by Yale, with J. Stoddard, D. S. Winslow, F. Howe and E. Richards; Columbia, second, with L. Matz, F. Culman, J. Pulley and C. M. Mackinlay. Time 2m. 4.5s.

50-yard swim—Dead heat between C. M. Mackinlay, Columbia, and E. Richards, Yale; F. Culman, Columbia, third. Time 2m. 2.5s.

100-yard swim—Won by F. Howe, Yale; D. S. Winslow, Yale, second; J. Pulley, Columbia, third. Time 1m. 4.5s.

220-yard swim—Won by J. Stoddard, Yale; C. Palmer, Yale, second; J. E. Arkush, Columbia, third. Time 2m. 47.1.5s.

Plunge for distance—Won by H. Grant, Yale, with a plunge of 61 feet; L. Reed, Yale, second, with a plunge of 60 feet 6 inches; W. Kinsman, Columbia, third, with a plunge of 41 feet.

Fancy diving—Won by J. Stoddard, Yale, with 16 1/2 points; O. M. Werner, Columbia, second, with 16 1/2 points; H. J. Gutters, Columbia, third, with 15 1/2 points.

Water polo—Yale 6, Columbia 0. Goals: Richards 3, Prinstell 2, Howe.

LEADERS ALL WIN MATCHES

ST. PETERSBURG—In Tuesday's play in the international chessmasters' tournament Tuesday, Champion Lasker defeated Cohn, while Rubinstein had the best of Spielmann. This game, together with other games left unfinished in previous rounds, will be disposed of today. Salve beat Fleischmann, Tartakower won against Schlechter in brilliant manner. Burn went down before Mieses, while the Snooko Borowski-Teichmann-Vidmar-Dos-Clotiminski and Freymann-Bernstein games were drawn. The Perdu-Duras contest had also to be adjourned. Speyer had a bye.

STANDING OF LEADING TEN.

Players	Won	Lost
Lasker	13 1/2	3 1/2
Rubinstein	12	3
Spielmann	10 1/2	4 1/2
Teichmann	8 1/2	7 1/2
Dos-Clotiminski	8 1/2	7 1/2
Cohn	8	7
Tartakower	8	7
Bernstein	7 1/2	7 1/2

MILITIA MAY CAMP NEAR WESTFIELD

WESTFIELD, Mass.—The first squadron of cavalry of the state militia will probably hold its annual camp in Westfield in July.

Quartermaster Sanborn has at the instance of the commanding officer written to the selectmen asking them for information about securing the lands on the Holyoke road for the camp. Five years ago the militia and regular army held their camp on the plains and it was considered an ideal place by the officers.

MASONS HONOR GRAND OFFICER

The quarterly convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts Tuesday evening at Masonic Temple was attended by nearly 100 members, who, at the conclusion of the business session, presented to Grand High Priest Baalis Sanford a beautiful masonic jewel, emblematic of his high office. The presentation was made by the Rt. Ex. F. T. Comee.

BROCKTON PEOPLE GIVE PLAY.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The three-act comedy drama "Our Boys" was presented at Y. M. C. A. hall Tuesday evening by local talent, under the direction of Mrs. D. P. Kenny. The Orchestral Club and the Klyn Quartet assisted. Parts were taken by Eben F. Tilden, Jr., K. Fred Pitcher, Ziba C. Keith, Jr., E. B. Seaman, Miss Edna Rae Armstrong, Miss Ida Louise Parks, Miss Lillian V. Harold and Miss Juan Wadleigh.

PRACTISE GAMES ARE PLAYED BY BOTH BOSTON BALL CLUBS

American Regulars Defeat Substitutes in Five Innings and Nationals Do Same in Six.

UP-HILL CONTESTS

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—The first real practise game of the year for the Boston American squad was held here Tuesday, resulting in a close game, with the regulars making a hard up-hill fight. The game was played under rather unfavorable conditions, the grounds being soft, particularly in the outfield.

The pitchers were not allowed to use any curves and there was some heavy batting on both sides, Stahl, Hooper and McConnell doing the best work for the regulars, while French and Danzig were the best of the substitutes. The fielding feature was contributed by Elman. Volter showed up finely, reaching first twice on inflow hits, which he beat out by some fine springing.

A telegram has been received from Captain Gessler, saying he will report today. Tuesday's score was as follows:

REGULARS.									
	AB	R	B	TR	PO	A	E		
McConnell, 2b.	4	1	2	1	5	2	0		
Lord, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1	0	0		
Speaker, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0		
Wood, rf.	4	1	1	1	1	0	0		
Stahl, lb.	3	3	0	6	0	0	0		
Wagner, ss.	2	2	1	2	2	1	1		
Hooper, if.	3	2	3	4	1	0	1		
Spencer, c.	2	1	2	2	1	0	1		
Carigan, p.	1	0	0	0	1	1	1		
Ryan, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Burchell, p.	1	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Chech, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Totals.	27	10	13	25	15	8	7		

SUBSTITUTES.									
	AB	R	B	TR	PO	A	E		
French, 2b.	3	1	2	3	1	2	0		
Niles, ss.	2	1	1	0	2	1	0		
Arrelanes, 3b.	3	2	1	3	2	0	0		
Danzig, lb.	3	1	2	3	5	0	0		
Volter, cf.	3	1	1	2	2	0	0		
Edman, if.	3	0	0	1	0	0	0		
Barger, c.	2	0	0	0	2	0	0		
Madden, p.	3	1	1	4	0	0	0		
Donohue, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Steele, p.	1	1	3	3	0	0	0		
Cleotte, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Totals.	26	7	9	15	15	7	0		

Innings.—1. 3-4-2-1. 2. 3-4-2-1. 3. 1-0-4-0-7. 4. 1-0-4-0-7. 5. 1-0-4-0-7. 6. 1-0-4-0-7. 7. 1-0-4-0-7. 8. 1-0-4-0-7. 9. 1-0-4-0-7.

Home runs—Wood, Stahl. Three-base hits—Stahl, Steele, Arrelanes. Two-base hits—Speaker, French, Stahl, Wagner.

Hooper, Danzig, Sacrifice hits—Speaker, Stahl, Steele, Arrelanes.

Hooper, Danzig, Volter. First base on balls—Off Steele 1; Off Cleotte 1; Off Chech 1.

Struck out—By Steele 2; by Ryan 1; by Burchell 1; by Cleotte 2.

Augusta, Ga.—Although the Boston Nationals had been here but a day, they reported for practise Tuesday morning and afternoon, playing a game in the afternoon. The regulars were captained by Catcher Graham and the substitutes by Ball. The regulars won, 2 to 1, shutting out the substitutes after the first inning with their superior team work and faster playing.

The game was a very good exhibition, especially when considering it was the first time the men had played this year and that mto of them were in the game for the first time together.

REGULARS.

	AB	R	B	TR	PO	A	E
Thomas, ss.	3	0	0	1	0	1	0
Stem, lb.	3	0	1	6	1	0	0
Beck, cf.	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rowman, 2b.	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ferguson, 3b.	2	1	1	1	2	2	0
Lindaman, if.	2	0	1	3	2	1	0
Chappelle, rf.	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Graham, c.	2	0	2	3	1	0	0
Tuckey, p. rf.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals.	19	2	7	10	9	3	0

Substitutes.

	AB	R	1B	TR	PO	A	E
Thomas, ss.....	3	0	0	0	3	2	1
Stenn, 1b.....	3	0	1	1	3	1	0
Beck, cf.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bowerman, 2b.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	0
Ferguson, 3b.....	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Lindaman, lf.....	2	0	1	3	2	1	0
Chappelle, rf, p.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Graham, c.....	2	0	2	3	3	1	0

PALMER EXPLAINS VARIOUS THEORIES OF HUMAN LIBERTY

"Would we say that the world of spirit is a word of caprice? Is it not rather a word of reason, all bound together by an ante-septennial tie?" asked Prof. George Herbert Palmer of Harvard University in his seventh lecture before the Lowell Institute on "The Ethical Problems of Freedom and Determinism." The subdivision of the general subject on which he spoke was "Divergent Theories of Freedom," and the discourse was largely argumentative of the theories of the determinists and the libertarians.

Professor Palmer said, in part: "Freedom must always have an ambiguous future. The terms luck and chance are but expressions of our ignorance, in their generally accepted meaning they are a vacuity; there is in reality, however, a positive meaning to these terms, an absence of concurrence, and they are terms of grave consequence."

"Is it quite true that this world is a world of law, is it not a world of laws, a great sequence of coordination?"

The speaker dwelt at length upon the distinguishing features of sequential causation and ante-septennial causation, showing that to personality alone the term ante-septennial could be applied. He divided the kinds of limitation to which freedom must submit into four classes—physical, natural, voluntary and rational—and said:

"Physical conditions limit the scope of our actions in the line of sequence; our purposes must fit the laws of nature. Every free person, if he would make himself a power, must study well the laws of nature."

He defined the natural limitations as "the laws within me"; habits, aptitudes and pre-inclinations of feeling he classed under this head, and added: "Can we change past habits? It depends largely upon the stoutness of our endeavors. These habits are much like the sequence of causation in the world physical."

"Voluntary limitations of freedom are of great importance. Often they consist of an established habit given over to sequential causation to keep, as it were."

The lecturer spoke of rational limitations—or reason—as the most complex form of freedom's limitations, and said: "A rational action is an action for good and the ground of all good is found in the personal life; in each of our lives there must be a great good and all smaller ones are related to this great and highest good."

"In recognizing the possibilities of freedom I want as little of it as possible; what I want is to be the servant of righteousness, not to fall back to be a thing of nature, but to rise. The important question in conclusion is, 'Will you be a person, will you lead the rational life and guide yourself by ideals, or will you be a creature of affairs?'"

The speaker defined the ideal as the perfection of the real.

State House Briefs

Representative Malley of ward 20 failed by a vote of 102 to 51 Tuesday to secure a reconsideration of the bill prohibiting gas companies from making a charge for the use of meters.

The order requesting an opinion from the supreme court on the constitutionality of the bill to redivide Boston into wards was laid over in the House until Thursday.

The committee on insurance reported reference to the next Legislature on the bill prohibiting insurance companies to invest in mortgage bonds.

A bill was reported in the Senate by the committee on cities authorizing Boston to abolish two proposed streets connecting Lansdowne street with an unnamed thoroughfare next north of Boylston street.

The bill authorizing the police commissioner of this city to revoke or suspend any license issued by him was reported favorably by the committee on legal affairs.

The committee on street railways, with three dissenters, has reported leave to withdraw on the bill making the legal day for men employed on street cars nine hours in 11. The dissenters are Representatives Robinson of Chelsea, Hewitt of Boston and Parks of Fall River.

Board Asks That Farmers May Kill Deer on Premises

The committee on fisheries and game gave a hearing on the petition of Secretary Ellsworth of the state board of agriculture relative to permitting farmers to kill deer on their property. Mr. Ellsworth explained that the state board had unanimously voted in favor of the petition. The deer have become not only a nuisance but a great detriment to the farmers. Crops have been destroyed and in some sections of the state whole orchards have been made worthless. The committee on ways and means spoke in a body in favor of the bill.

A. F. Kenney of Worcester and others opposed the bill on general principles that deer must be protected to avoid their extermination in this part of the state.

The committee heard the petition of Arthur L. Smith of Greenfield to provide for the payment of appraisers in cases of damages caused by deer. No opposition appeared to this bill.

The petition of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association to restrict the killing of rabbits except during October and the first two weeks of November was opposed by Robert G. Dodge of Worcester, who contended that this was unnecessary legislation.

RIGHT TO EMPLOY CHILDREN IN PLAYS ASKED IN PETITION

Permission to employ children under 14 years of age in theatrical and public amusements is asked in the petition of the Association of Theatrical Managers of Boston, heard by the judiciary committee in the State House today.

It developed as soon as the hearing had commenced that an attempt had been made to bring about a solution of the problem as it was explained by representatives of the society for the prevention of cruelty to children and the theatrical managers, that a compromise bill would be presented in the course of the hearing. This would strive to allow such employment under the supervision of some state authority.

Representative Grafton D. Cushing of Boston, president of the children society told the committee that it was practically impossible to properly enforce the present law and that some change should be made. He had conferred with the attorney for the managers and believed that it was possible to draw a bill that would allow this kind of employment in proper plays under conditions that would not be harmful.

J. Albert Brackett, counsel for the managers, said the present law was easily avoided. The managers, however, would like to deal fairly in the matter and hoped to be allowed to do so. The bill which would be submitted he believed would allow this under proper restrictions.

Representative Parks of Fall River told the committee he believed the remonstrants could do more good by appearing before the labor committee, where the bill to limit the hours of employment of women and minors to 54 per week was under consideration. The factory child needed legislation much more than those on the stage.

DIRECT NOMINATION BILL IS EXPLAINED BY ROBERT LUCE

Robert Luce, before the committee on election laws at the State House today, appeared in support of his bill for direct nominations of candidates for public office for any elective office in the state upon petition of qualified voters of a political party signed in the aggregate by four voters in every 100 votes cast by such political party for its candidate for Governor at the preceding annual state election in the electoral district in question.

"Mr. Luce said: 'Lest it be thought that my petition for this bill was in any way the result of the recent state campaign, or that personal considerations enter into it, I may be pardoned for recalling that the bill is identical with one presented a year ago, and but continues an interest in the subject now of eight years standing. Do not, however, suppose I would intimate that with direct nomination the result of the recent contest for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor would have been different. Very likely it would have been the same. Yet the episodes of that campaign confirm my belief that in the long run the will of the majority of the members of a party in regard to candidacies is more likely to prevail under direct nomination than under the convention system.'

"Therein lies the nub of the issue. The purpose of a nominating system is to concentrate party will. Without it party strength will be so dissipated among numerous candidates that the minority party, better organized, may prevail. The finance commission recognizes this and proposes to do away with nominating processes altogether for the definite purpose of preventing party concentration in Boston affairs, in order to drive parties out of city politics."

"Where the idea of party responsibility is to prevail and to be secure, through a nominating system, the important thing is to determine what system will result in the best government. Shall party action be determined by party leaders, or by the rank and file? Without leaders a party is helpless. Yet unless interest and loyalty are secured from the rank and file, leaders are helpless. It is a problem of degree. You are to determine whether somewhat more power shall be given to the rank and file."

"My personal belief is that wherever candidates make their appeal to the rank and file, direct nomination should prevail. Therefore I present an optional bill that the convention may be retained for nominations not widely contested and that they may be cut out when the appeal is to the mass of the voters."

Benjamin C. Lane of the West Roxbury Citizens' Association also spoke, as did Representative Arthur L. Nason of Haverhill and John W. Brimblecom of Newton.

LOVE DEVELOPS BEST IN CHILD

We have come to realize that a child needs something more than clothes and food to develop the best; it needs the love that can only be found in a home, says the Baltimore Sun. The success of the whole depends entirely upon the success of the unit, and this can only be achieved by recognizing each unit, though it be merely a puny little child, or as an individual, with individual characteristics and an individual yearning for love.

NEWS FROM THE STATE HOUSE



(Copyright by Elmer Chickering.)
EX-MAYOR EDWIN U. CURTIS.
Mr. Curtis opposes the finance commission's charter draft.

(Continued from Page One.)

"Your committee has examined the report upon existing conditions, the changes recommended in the charter and the bill in which these changes are embodied. It has also examined the minority report of Mr. Kennedy, and it has conferred, as a committee, or through its individual members, with a large number of persons experienced in public life, and holding widely different views. As a result of its deliberations it recommends strongly to the Boston Merchants' Association and the Boston Chamber of Commerce that they accept and endorse the charter amendments as drafted by the finance commission, with two exceptions, namely:

"1. Sections 37 and 40 should be so amended as to provide that the finance commission shall serve without pay, and that it may incur such expenses as it may deem necessary, having in this respect the same powers that the police commissioner now has. As the commission is given no executive power, its authority will depend wholly upon the respect in which it is held by the public. It is important, therefore, that its members should not be open to any imputation of holding lucrative positions in the gift of the Governor. They should obviously have no motive for their services but public spirit. Your committee believes that it will not be difficult to find men of the best type who are willing to serve without pay."

"2. Section 10 should be so amended as to provide that no loan bill shall take effect unless passed at two sections of the city council, held at an interval of not less than a fortnight, and that no amendment increasing the amount or altering the disposition of the loan shall be in order at the second passage."

"Your committee calls attention to a number of verbal and other minor amendments to the bill as drafted, which more clearly express, but do not alter, its general intent. The committee makes no recommendation in relation to the referendum."

"In conclusion, your committee finds itself unanimously in accord with the finance commission in that 'it is under no illusion that the changes recommended (in the city charter) will of and by themselves secure good government.' That can come only if those who are fitted by character and experience to lead in civic and political affairs are willing to assume the burdens of leadership and can so lead as to insure the confidence and support of the masses of the people."

The report is signed by A. Lawrence Lowell, chairman, and Francis P. Bangs, Meyer Bloomfield, Samuel B. Capen, Henry V. Cunningham and Laurence Minot, representing the Boston Merchants' Association; and Henry J. Bowen, Edric Eldridge, Alpheus H. Hardy, John J. Kennedy and Geoffrey B. Leahy, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Meyer Bloomfield disagreed with the decision of the committee to take no action in reference to the referendum.

President B. J. Rothwell of the Chamber of Commerce and President James J. Storrow of the Merchants' Association, sign a statement addressed to the two organizations in which they say:

"The well-being of every merchant, manufacturer and workman in Boston is so vitally affected by an honest and efficient conduct of our city government that your joint committee and boards of directors have given the charter amendments proposed by the finance commission their most careful study."

"The joint committee of the two bodies was selected so as to secure a many-sided view of the problem. That committee arrived at a unanimous endorsement of the amendments substantially as proposed. One significant difference was that the permanent finance commission should be an unpaid rather than a salaried board, it being confidently believed that public spirited citizens, thoroughly competent to perform the duties, will be ready to undertake them without pay. The report was unanimously adopted at a joint meeting of the two boards of directors."

"Your two boards of directors believe that the organizations should go a step farther than the joint committee, and we recommend that the new charter amendments be submitted to the voters. Your directors unanimously believe that the improved charter is fundamentally a people's measure, designed solely to aid in securing an administration of our city government, and will benefit every one in the community, save and except those who seek dishonest advantage over their fellow citizens."

"The principal objections to permitting the citizens to vote upon these

amendments which have been advanced are:

"First, that the question is too complicated to be understood by the average voter, who has neither time nor inclination to give it necessary study."

"Second, that the several thousand city employees, with various contractors and politicians who wish to continue to dishonestly profit at the public expense, will combine at the polls to defeat the amendments."

"Your directors unanimously believe both objections to be untenable. The interest of all our citizens in the administration of city affairs is keener than ever before, and we believe them to be ready and anxious to give time and attention to learning what these amendments really mean."

"While the legal phraseology of the amendments may be complicated, the principles involved, the ends to be accomplished are clear cut, simple and readily understood by the average voter, and he desires, and should be afforded, an opportunity to express himself upon them."

"That those contractors and professional politicians who have profited unduly at the expense of the city treasury will fight hard and long against any change that will make their enterprise more difficult is a foregone conclusion, but to say that they will be aided and abetted by a majority of those now upon the pay rolls of the city would be to reflect unjustly upon the character of the city employees in general."

"The voters who will pass upon the charter are the same who will elect the officials to carry out its provisions, and we are confident they will, by a large majority, adopt the proposed amendments."

Changes Are Too Radical, Say Opponents at Hearing

The opponents of the proposed Boston city charter changes continued to hold the floor at the hearing of the committee on metropolitan affairs on the bill at the State House this morning, and a number of citizens pointed out the defects, as they saw them, in the measure.

Martin H. Ryan of Charlestown was first heard and he declared his positive knowledge that there had been cases of graft in Boston during the past year. The ferry department, he said, purchases about 8000 tons of coal a year, yet it has paid for handling 14,800 tons. The city pays exorbitant prices for stevedoring, he said, because one man has a monopoly of the work, and is permitted to charge what he wishes. This man gets 25 cents per ton for handling coal at the ferry, when the price at the outside should not be over 20 cents, as the government pays only 18 cents. In the weighing of its coal the city also loses, as it pays one man \$24 a day, while for the same work he gets only \$2.50 a day from the government, said the witness.

He advocated the advertising of all contracts in a paper published by the city. He favored the referendum and an alderman from each ward.

Gamaliel Bradford was given a second opportunity to speak. He opposed the abolition of party designations, as he believed it would result in a lack of cohesion of the voters, but he favored the single chamber feature, although he desired that there be in it a representative of each ward. The civil service commission, he said, should have nothing to do with the mayor's appointments, as the chief executive should be left untrammelled in his selections.

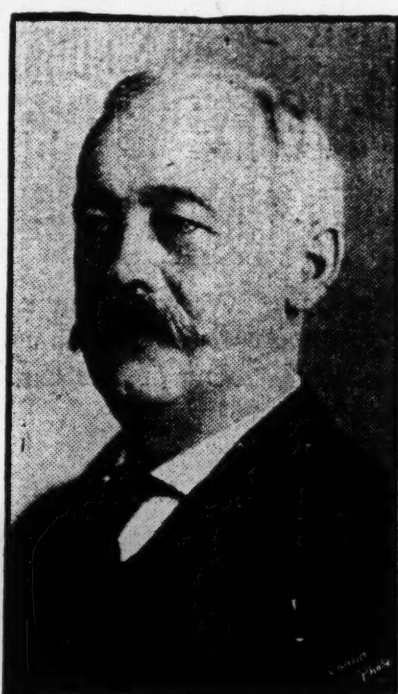
He thought publicity would be a good thing, but feared that the permanent finance commission would give the same publicity that the late body did, only what it desired to make public. In conclusion, Mr. Bradford asked the committee not to consider any amendments, as the time is too short for them to be properly considered; he urged that the whole thing would be laid over until next year, in order that citizens may have the fullest opportunity to discuss the amendments.

"The bill is too radical," said Mr. Bradford, "to be passed at this time."

John R. Murphy of Charlestown said his only criticism of the finance commission is that it did not go far enough in its researches; petty grafting is only one of the troubles in Boston, and he believed the commission devoted too little to other matters, such for instance as the matter of taxation, which the commission was specifically directed to consider, yet omitted to mention in its report. During the past 10 or 20 years, Mr. Murphy said, large amounts of taxable property have been taken out of the valuation lists of the city by business firms changing from partnerships into corporate forms, with the result that their taxes go to the community where the stockholders reside.

"We hear lots of talk about running Boston as a great business corporation but I recall no business corporation in which the officials are elected for terms of three or four years; stockholders know better—they know enough to keep their hand on the throttle and hold the management of their affairs close to themselves. I consider the provision of this bill that the mayor shall serve for four years and aldermen for three years a very serious defect; I am a stockholder in this corporation, for every dollar I have in the world pays taxes in Boston, and I would hate to place my interests in it in the hands of any one man for three years."

Mr. Murphy believed the common council has done good work in the past, but realized that probably some change should be made; whatever is adopted in its place, he urged that there should be at least one representative from each ward. He declared the recall provision of the bill farcical, and said the idea of making the appointees of the mayor subject to confirmation by the civil service



SALEM D. CHARLES,
Boston street commissioner, who opposes the charter bill.

commission is like compelling the President of the United States to select members of his cabinet from the civil service lists.

He favored the referendum strongly. "When a people ceases to have an interest in its own government, or ceases to feel that it has an interest in government, I doubt that such a government will long continue prosperous. As I look back over the history of the city of Boston I realize that at times there has been dishonesty, sometimes corruption, but I also find that when these conditions have never failed to rise in their might and to dislodge the dishonest and corrupt."

Representative Thomas J. Fay of Ward 18 opposed the finance commission's bill, and favored his own, which provides for a continuance of the common council, with one member from each ward and an additional one for each 3000 voters.

Mr. Gay said: "The Legislature should 'go slow' in adopting a plan proposed by theorists and those who are seeking revenge. My bill is based on my practical experience."

Wittfield Tuck spoke on the question of the referendum. As it is being threshed out in Des Moines, and in New York state, so should the people of Boston be allowed to settle for themselves how they should be governed, said he.

William Peel argued that the people should govern themselves, and a charter to allow them to do so should be given them. The proposed charter puts the city under the guardianship of the state.

"You cannot get a fair expression of opinion by a referendum," said Richard L. Gay of Brookline, following Mr. Peel. "It is not the position of a name on a ballot which determines election," he went on, "but character and the work that has been done for the candidate."

Any changes in the system of election, he thought, should be so made as not to confuse state and municipal elections.

He did not believe either in a city council of nine members or in the recall of the mayor.

David B. Shaw of the election board said that Mr. Gay had not stated strongly enough the danger in tampering with the election laws. The laws have been slowly evolved with many defects to correct. To certify one paper, as proposed, would take 15 clerks three working days. A paper would have to contain from 6000 to 7000 names to have enough to comply with the laws as to certification.

Regarding the abolishing of party designations, Mr. Shaw said it would be a very good thing for the Democratic party. "As to the Republicans, in a year's time I do not believe that they would know where they were," he declared.

He favored the referendum, but called the recall "preposterous and a physical impossibility."

"The city of Boston during the last 34 years has collected from real estate owners \$63,000,000 which should have

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BILL TO PROHIBIT GRANTING OF TWO KINDS OF LICENSE

The legislative committee on liquor law gave a hearing this morning on the petition of the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson for a bill to prohibit the granting of licenses to drink both on and off the premises to the same licensee. As witnesses he introduced a large number of social workers from the tenement districts of Boston who expressed their approbation of the bill. Mr. Johnson stated that he did not believe in prohibition and that he believed a license system to be better for a city the size of Boston, but that they wanted this legislation to prevent a man under the influence of liquor from purchasing a bottle of it and going home to get drunk.

Attorney Arthur L. Spring, for the city of Boston, opposed the legislation. Existing laws will remedy all the evils complained of, he said, and the licensing board was always ready to give relief.

City Solicitor Woolen of Springfield, ex-Representative Buttner, representing the town of Hull, the city solicitor of Holyoke and Attorneys Francis Peabody, Thomas L. Strange, Allan T. Buttrick, Edward A. McLaughlin, W. B. Sullivan and Henry V. Huse also opposed the bill. Former Mayor Neal Barney of Lynn, Melvin N. Johnson, Harrison Loring, Jr., and Robert Wood were among those favoring the proposed legislation.

The Rev. Edward C. Towne appeared before the committee in advocacy of his bill for a system of temperance without prohibition. He believed, he said, that prohibition was not only impracticable but harmful. He besought the aid of the commonwealth in publishing a book which he had written on the subject.

provision should be made for the majority party. He was opposed to giving the mayor an absolute power in framing the budget and an absolute veto on the council. He favored a permanent finance commission on the plan of the municipal research bureau of New York, and was opposed to a four-year term for the mayor and making the street commission an appointive board instead of an elective one.



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INSURGENT PLEDGE OF NO FILIBUSTER UPON TARIFF BILL

WASHINGTON—President Taft, although refusing to openly take sides with either the "insurgents" or the "regulars" of the House in their contest for a revision of the rules and the control of that body, exacted a promise from the leaders of the former faction who called on him Thursday night that they would not interfere with tariff legislation at the special session of Congress.

Another promise made by the insurgents' delegation was that they would not filibuster against any other legislation if they made their fight and lost. They say it could be settled in a single day, and that they would win by a combination with the Democrats.

Representative Payne of New York, chairman of the committee on ways and means, sought the support of Mr. Taft for the existing order of things, and the insurgents' cause was advocated by Representatives Gardner of Massachusetts, Madison of Kansas and Nelson of Wisconsin.

The visit of the insurgent delegation to the executive offices consumed most of the afternoon. The three insurgents heard it said that Mr. Taft intended to join hands with the House organization in the interest of getting the tariff bill through as soon as possible. They hurried to the White House to see Mr. Taft about it. When they came out of the executive offices Mr. Gardner declared with an exhibition of confidence that the insurgents were no longer in a compromising mood.

The Cannon men claim that the President is on their side. There is nevertheless some uncertainty on their part about the outcome. It is due principally to fears of Republican absentees at next Monday's opening session of the House, when the question on the adoption of the rules comes up.

NEW MEXICO GIVES PALACE AS MUSEUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Much interest is felt in this city in the news that the old palace of the Viceroy and Governors located in the city of Santa Fe in New Mexico has been donated by New Mexico as a home for the new school of archaeology and as a museum for the territory of New Mexico. Acting Governor Jaffa has signed a bill providing for the transfer and which appropriates the sum of \$12,500 for the museum. The American Institute of Archaeology and affiliated organizations have an endowment fund well started for the restoration of the building and for conducting the school.

Connecticut Opposition to Federal Inheritance Tax

HARTFORD, Conn.—Opposition to President Taft's recommendation of a federal inheritance tax as a means of raising revenue has appeared in the Connecticut General Assembly. Senator Searls, the Republican leader, has introduced a resolution on the matter, which went to the judiciary committee.

It declares that the federal government can readily raise additional revenue when required from other sources, and that the taxation of inheritances should be reserved to the several states as a source of revenue for their exclusive use and benefit.

ROOSEVELT MEDALS NOT WANTED.

WASHINGTON—The medals embellished with the profile of Theodore Roosevelt, struck for the sailors who served on the world cruise of the fleet are not wanted. About half the sailors applied for them, but when they were ready for delivery it was found that a charge of \$1 for each medal would be exacted, and half the applicants have gone medallless.

TAFT TO DO HIS OWN TALKING.

WASHINGTON—President Taft has decided not to permit the members of his cabinet to discuss the prospective business. Secretary Knox announced Mr. Taft's ruling, saying: "The President has decided to pursue the policy of his predecessors and do his own talking."

MAYOR HEARS COMPLAINTS.

Mayor George A. Hibbard today gave a hearing to about a dozen residents of Dorchester who are trying to facilitate repairs on Geneva avenue. Mayor Hibbard said he would turn the matter over to the street commissioners for further investigation.

Washington Briefs

The President has promised to appoint C. W. Miller as the successor of U. S. Attorney J. W. Kealing of Indianapolis.

The President has tendered to John W. Harrington, a member of the Cincinnati bar, the judgeship of the sixth judicial circuit.

By an order of the interior department about 3,000,000 acres of land in the counties along the eastern border of Wyoming are to be thrown open at once to homesteaders.

BOSTON MEN DENY OPPOSING A TOWER ON CUSTOM HOUSE

(Continued from Page One.)

support of the tower. Jerome Jones, chairman of that committee, when his attention was called to today's Washington reports, said:

"The committee has not heard a single voice raised against the tower project so far as the business men themselves are concerned. There has been no change in sentiment, so far as we can judge, from the time when the very representative meeting of 1500 commercial men, including all the importers, declared practically as a unit in favor of the tower plan."

"The committee has reason to believe that the opposition now making itself felt in Washington is from real estate men or architects, who oppose the tower from other than the commercial interests of the port of Boston, and who have personal reasons for not wishing the agreed-upon plan to prevail. But now that the business men whose opinion was sought from Washington are in accord on the project, and the collector of the port says that the tower is workable so far as the federal officials are concerned, and the Massachusetts delegation in Congress has got the bill through to carry out a plan that has been agreed to only after six months of study and deliberation, it hardly seems reasonable to suppose the incoming secretary of the treasury will feel it necessary to reopen the case after he once gets time to make a detailed review of the manner in which the tower decision was reached."

Collector George H. Lyman of the port of Boston was seen this forenoon by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and asked regarding the report that letters had been received at Washington protesting against the plan for enlarging the present custom house by adding a tower. He said:

"The first act of the amalgamated chamber of commerce was unanimously to approve the proposed plan of remodeling the present custom house. As this body is representative of almost the entire Boston commercial world, it is very doubtful if many permanent business men of this city are writing letters of protest to Washington opposing the proposed tower plan."

Asked if he considered the plan to remodel the present structure to be better than the erection of a new building, Mr. Lyman said that there was no choice. The appropriation was made on a bill calling for the remodeling of the present building. "If a new custom house were built it would have to be erected upon the site of the present one."

He had not received any letters from Boston people protesting against the proposed tower plan. "However," he said, "I am aware that there is a sentimental feeling in the minds of some people that the erection of the proposed tower will rather disfigure the present building. Officially, I have received no word from Washington as to the next step in the matter."

Boston Man Reported to Be Protesting Custom Tower

The Washington despatch as printed today is in part as follows:

WASHINGTON—Since the advent of the new administration, protests have been pouring into the treasury department against the proposed remodeling of the custom house in Boston. Apparently a determined effort will be made among a certain element of business men to have the previous act of the department rescinded, with the object of securing the new custom house on a new site. Several letters of such tenor have been received here within the past few days.

A letter from a Boston business man, whose name was not given out, spoke of "the folly of carrying out the remodeling plan." It contained a statement that for the same money a first-class site and new building could be secured.

It was learned at the department that a statement of protest from certain business men of the city has just been filed with Secretary MacVeagh.

It may be stated frankly that the department would not object to reopening the whole matter, and if a protest against it sufficiently large to warrant attention is raised in Boston, it will be heard.

Under the terms of the act appropriating a total of \$1,800,000 for the new custom house, including \$300,000 for temporary quarters, the department is "authorized" to proceed with the work of preparing plans.

EVERETT CITIZENS FOR "L" EXTENSION

Three hundred citizens unanimously approved the plans made by former Mayor H. H. Newton for extending the structure of the Boston Elevated Railway from Sullivan square through Everett to Malden at a mass meeting in Whittier Hall, Everett, Tuesday evening. The plans will be submitted to the railroad commissioners next Saturday for a hearing.

BROOKLINE MEN KEEN FOR OFFICE

Three Brookline men have filed nomination papers for selectmen signifying their intention of running for office at the annual election March 16. They are: Nathaniel Conant of 25 Gardner road, Ambrose E. Pratt of 79 St. Paul street and Lyman J. Clark of 63 Harvard avenue.

"Taft as a Classmate," Told by One of Them

President of U. S. Was a Yale Man by Heredity and Environment, Says E. C. Johnson.

JANITOR IN PHOTO

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Among the memorabilia of Taft brought to light during inauguration week is a group photograph in which he figured, taken in his senior year at Yale. The group was taken at the south entry of Old South Middle, not long before the present President's graduation. The central figure in the doorway, the rather full-faced young man with a soft hat between two other youths in derbies, is William H. Taft, '78.

This picture was published Thursday, March 4—President Taft's inauguration day—in the Yale News, contemporaneous with an article entitled "Taft as a Classmate," by Ernest C. Johnson (also in the picture), in which the latter said:

"In the first place it may be said that Taft was a Yale man both by heredity and environment. His father, Judge Alphonso Taft, had become a prominent Yale man before his distinguished son was born, and his two older brothers had graduated when William was a small boy. The Taft home was, therefore, most thoroughly saturated with the 'Yale spirit,' and there can be no doubt that William well knew why he was sent to Yale."



Photo from Yale News.
GROUP OF YALE MEN, CLASS OF '78, AT THE SOUTH ENTRY OF OLD SOUTH MIDDLE IN TAFT'S SENIOR YEAR. THE CENTER FIGURE IN THE DOORWAY IS THE PRESENT PRESIDENT.

The men in the picture, reading from left to right, are: In window and standing—Lamb, McEwen, Dersheimer, Olsson, Edwards, Jewett, Taft, C. M. Stone, Downes, Trowbridge and Feick. Sitting—Foster, Spencer, Beckwith, Whitney, McCarroll, E. H. Stone, McCune and Wilcox.

The figure on the extreme right of the standing row in the picture was one of the janitors, who, by virtue of the democracy that prevails in American colleges, frequently pose in groups with

U. S. EXTRAVAGANCE IS SCORED BY M'CALL AT HARVARD UNION

Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Winchester speaking before the students of Harvard University at the Harvard Union, Tuesday evening, on "The National House of Representatives," declared that because of the "wild orgy of extravagance" which has characterized the business of the United States during the several months past, the people will now be obliged to pay for it by means very seldom used, except in the time of war. He paid his respects in a very kindly manner to Speaker Joseph Cannon, defending the speaker from the charge of being a despot.

In speaking of the great burden which the people of the country will be obliged to bear in the form of unusual taxation because of the great increase in the expenditures, Mr. McCall said in part: "Some of the old-fashioned notions of government have become for the moment obsolete. There was a time when economy was thought to be vital to the well being of nations. But the order of the virtues has been upset, and public economy has become a discredited, if not a lost, art, and extravagance has taken the place of thrift among the prime qualities of statesmen."

"Our national expenditure has doubled in a decade, and the expense of government during that period has increased more than four times as fast as the population. We have been accustomed to point to the Wilson tariff act as standing for a great deficit in national finance, and yet the aggregate of deficits during the whole 35 months of the life of that act was \$105,000,000, as compared with more than \$140,000,000 of deficiency during the last 16 months of the administration which has just ended."

Regarding Speaker Cannon, Mr. McCall said: "You have heard much about the despotism of the speaker. Now if the House was small so that each man could introduce as many bills as he wished, this autocratic power would not be necessary. But this freedom would be



(Copyright by J. E. Purdy.)
SAMUEL W. M'CALL,
Bay State man who addressed Harvard students.

impossible with 391 members and the case of the introduction of over 3000 bills of the last Congress. So it became necessary to create a sort of aristocracy of measures. The appropriation bills are the most important and we have a procedure that gives these bills consideration over other bills."

"The present speaker, Mr. Cannon, is the most benevolent despot that I have ever known. But he is not much of a despot. It was only last week that he recognized my colleague, Mr. Weeks, to move to suspend the rules and call up the forest reserve bill, although he was personally opposed to the bill."

LIBERTY AND JUSTICE IDEAL OUR GIFT TO THE FAR EAST

"It is impossible to say today whether our taking of the Philippines was accidental or providential, but we have them and will most likely keep them, so it remains for us to prove to future generations that it was providential," said Mason S. Stone, superintendent of the Vermont state board of education and formerly commissioner of education in the Philippines, speaking before the Men's League of the Newton Highlands Congregational Church.

"The future of the Filipino," he continued, "is the greatest problem facing the American people today, and our duty is to give them the opportunities which heretofore they have not had. Under the Spanish rule the Filipinos became stunted and stupefied. The Filipinos are today weak, poor, without commercial advantages and with no real home life; in fact, their language contains no word that distinguishes home from house. Just contrast them with ourselves. Is it not possible for us out of our strength and abundance to give them some aid?"

"The Filipino is intelligent and ambitious, but before he is capable of governing himself he needs to be taught the principles of government. The Filipino requires much, but he can give us a great deal in return."

"Our acquirement of the Philippines has given us large opportunities for the extension of trade; opportunities that have so far only been hinted at. There are large areas in the far east where neither the American nor European trade has reached and where neither American nor European foot has penetrated. Our possession of the islands will open up these areas to our explorers

and tradesmen and our educators and philanthropists. They give us a foothold in the far east. Our commerce will be greatly accentuated in that quarter by the opening of the Panama canal, which in my opinion will be the greatest event in history since the discovery of Australia. The opening of the canal will bring Boston, New York, Baltimore and our other eastern cities 3000 miles nearer to the far east than are Liverpool, London, Paris or Berlin. And when we open up our inland waterways ships will sail from Duluth to Calcutta carrying our products, and not only will we give the east our products, but we will give them our ideals of liberty and justice, through which the present crisis will be met and mastered."

WOMEN GUESTS IN DORCHESTER

The Dorchester Woman's Club, at a meeting in its club house Tuesday afternoon, had as guests the presidents and secretaries of many of the women's clubs of Greater Boston and officers of the state federation.

BOSTONIAN MADE VICE-PRESIDENT

George S. Smith of Smith & Sherman, wholesale clothiers in this city, was elected one of the vice-presidents of the National Clothiers' Association at the convention held at Rochester, N. Y., Tuesday.

NOTED APOSTLE OF PEACE SPEAKS ABOUT ARBITRATION

"At the mention of the word arbitration I can easily imagine a person who is unfamiliar with it asking how we can ever make arbitration succeed without an international army and navy to enforce it, but such a question is unnecessary," said the Rev. James L. Tryon, a secretary of the American Peace Society, speaking on the subject of "World Peace" before the Men's Club of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Belmont, Tuesday evening. Continuing, he said:

"To be sure the legal system of our nation has behind it a police force, a militia and a regular army, all of which may be called upon to enforce the laws; and, if the international life develops after the normal pattern of a nation, we may some day have an international army and navy acting as a police force ready at all times to enforce the laws; but in the 200 and more arbitrations, small and large, that have taken place within a century, no force has had to be used, no decree of an arbitration court or decision by an arbitration commission, even when protested, has left any problem that could not be settled without resort to arms."

"But governments put greater faith in arbitration when the first Hague conference in 1899 established an arbitration court. The example set by England and France, when in 1903 they decided to use the Hague court for future troubles arising between them, has been followed to a large extent by the world. Those two governments agreed that questions of a legal nature, usually over the interpretation of treaties, which they could not settle by diplomatic negotiations should be referred to the Hague court unless they involved the vital interests, national honor, or the independence of those countries, or the interests of a third country."

But we must not conclude that nations will be quick to take advantage of the exclusion clauses of such a treaty by resorting to arms instead of the law. If ever there was a case that affected national honor, for example, it was that of the Alabama claims, which England proved to be willing to arbitrate. And there was the North Sea incident. When the Russian fleet fired upon the English fishing vessels in the North Sea the vital interests of England were involved. But even though there was no treaty between those two countries, and

the President, Washington: Remembering with great satisfaction my very pleasant and agreeable intercourse with you on the occasion of your visits to Japan I congratulate you most cordially upon your brilliant and successful inauguration as President of the United States, reports of which have already been received by me.

MIKADO CABLES GREETING TO TAFT

WASHINGTON—President Taft has made public this cablegram from the Emperor of Japan:

TOKIO, March 5.
The President, Washington:
Remembering with great satisfaction my very pleasant and agreeable intercourse with you on the occasion of your visits to Japan I congratulate you most cordially upon your brilliant and successful inauguration as President of the United States, reports of which have already been received by me.

Mr. Taft's reply follows:

The White House.
WASHINGTON, March 6.
I have received with the utmost pleasure your imperial majesty's gracious message of congratulations on my accession to the presidency. The opportunity which I enjoyed of personal conferences with your majesty upon the occasion of my three visits to Japan I have always valued most highly, and I am grateful for the boundless hospitality extended to me in Tokio and through the empire by your majesty and the people of Japan. It will be my earnest endeavor to maintain in every way the present satisfactory bond between Japan and the United States.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

they were almost at swords' points over longstanding contentions, especially in the far east, they determined to refer this matter to an international commission of inquiry, which is but another form of arbitration court.

"On the basis of that Anglo-French treaty about 40 treaties were made by the nations in pairs up to the meeting of the Hague conference in 1907. America thought that if so many treaties of that kind had been made it was time to adopt a single word treaty embodying the principles contained in them, which all nations gathered at The Hague should be asked to sign. That proposition was advocated in a great speech by Hon. Joseph H. Choate, our first delegate. It received a three-fourths majority vote, but as the conference had agreed that nothing of importance should be passed without a practically unanimous vote, the majority, though very large, was not sufficient to pass the measure."

"America was disappointed, but the other nations were also disappointed, even some of those which opposed the measure, for they felt at heart that we were right. All the nations, therefore, passed a resolution in which they declared that they accepted this system of arbitration on principle, though they could not pledge themselves to it by treaty. They also recommended that the custom of making individual treaties be developed."

"The result is that instead of having but 40 treaties, as was the case in 1907, we have today about 80 treaties, 24 of which have been made by the United States under the leadership of Secretary Root. Among these is one with Spain, with whom we have recently had a war, and another with Japan, with whom it was feared we should have trouble."

"Once an idea gets hold of the world it moves quickly. Within two months after The Hague conference failed to make a world treaty of arbitration the five republics of South America, upon the invitation of the United States and Mexico, met in Washington and made an arbitration treaty by which they agreed to refer all of their disputed questions to arbitration and established an arbitration court at Carthage, which is now in operation and which will be housed in a building the money for which has been given by Mr. Carnegie."

"It only remains for us, therefore, to use our good influence to promote individual arbitration treaties so far as we may, and then when the third Hague conference meets to ask it to adopt a world treaty of arbitration of an even stronger and more inclusive nature than that which was proposed by America in 1907. Already a petition is in circulation for this purpose, which it is hoped that millions of people of all nations will sign."



It is made of the best selected flour that can be obtained, prepared under special supervision of experts. It is the most wholesome and delicious bread you can put on your table. As toast it is unexcelled. If your grocer cannot supply you send us his name and we will.

Cestus Bread Company
208 Pleasant Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Hints by May Manton



6278 Blouse or Shirt Waist, 32 to 42 bust.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 1/2 yards 24, 2 1/2 yards 32, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide. The pattern 6278 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents. (If in haste send an additional 2-cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.) Address

May Manton Pattern Co.
132 W. 27th STREET, NEW YORK
MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO
Or Any May Manton Agent.

Dart's Pea and Bean Flour For Soup



DART'S SOUP BOY

FIVE—3—KINDS
White Bean, Black Turtle, Green Pea, Yellow Pea, Lentil

This flour will make 4 to 5 times the amount of soup than the beans in their natural state.

No straining or thickening required, whereas by the old method the Peas or Beans are soaked for several hours and require boiling from three to four hours, then pressed through a colander and thickened.

Our products are made by a secret process and all moisture and impurities removed. Will not become musty or sour, and retain their freshness in every climate.

Is also used to thicken gravies, stews or chowders and will make four to five times more Soup than Peas or Beans of same quantity. These goods are absolutely pure and true to name.

Trial package 20 cents postpaid with full directions and receipts.

ASK YOUR GROCER.

DART'S CEREAL CO., 472 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

May Manton Patterns

SOLD AT

Chandler's Corset Stores

12-14 Winter Street and 422 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.

All 10 Cents Each.

By Mail, 12 Cents

Catalogues 10c Each

By Mail 15c

Fashion Sheets Free

THESE PATTERNS ARE THE BEST THAT CAN BE PURCHASED ANYWHERE AT ANY PRICE

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

WAIST FOR YOUNG GIRL.

The waist may be made with tucked or plain sleeves, with or without a lining, with the natural or empire waist line. It is one certain to be in demand and this blouse is adapted to almost every seasonable material. It can be worn with a high waisted skirt or extended to the normal waist line as liked, and it can be made of washable material and unlined, or it can be made from some pretty silk or wool over a fitted lining. Tucked sleeves are pretty and fashionable for all very thin materials, but either these or plain ones can be used, and whether these sleeves shall match the blouse or match the chemise is entirely a matter of individual taste. Faded blue crepe nixon with trimming of banding and chemisettes of lace are illustrated.



6247 Misses' Tucked Waist, 14 and 16 years.

Material required for 16-year size is 4½ yards 21 or 24; 2½ yards 32 or 44 inches wide with 2½ yards of banding ¾ yard 18 inches wide for the chemisette.

The pattern (No. 6247) may be had in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 years and can be obtained at any May Manton agency or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c). Address 132-142 West 27th Street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

CHILD'S TUCKED DRESS.

To be made with long or short sleeves. Such a simple little dress as this is needed in every child's outfit. It can be made from almost any simple childish material that is thin enough to be tucked, muslin, plain and embroidered, the Dresden dimities, that children will be wearing so much this summer, cross-barred effects, ginghams and also such wool fabrics as challis and albatross that many mothers find available for cool summer days. The dress is tucked to form its own yoke and means only shoulder and under-arm seams to be sewed up. It can be made trimmed as illustrated or finished with a hem only and it can be made with long or short sleeves. Mercerized batiste with trimming of fine embroidery are illustrated.

Material required for the four-year size is 3¼ yards 24, 2½ yards 32, or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide, with 3 yards of insertion, 1½ yards of edging to trim as illustrated.

The pattern (No. 6255) may be had in sizes for girls from 2 to 6 years and can be obtained as directed under No. 6247.

A HOMEMADE FIRELESS COOKER.

A contributor sends the following interesting description of a fireless cooker which she says is a complete success. It not only saves gas fuel, but has been useful for the Sunday dinner or other occasion when the whole family wishes to be out. It is especially good for rice, beans, corned beef, etc., which require much boiling, without danger of burning. When the vegetables or meats have come to a boil, the kettles are set in the air-tight cooker and left for several hours undisturbed.

1.—A packing box 14 by 14 inches and 26 inches long, outside measure. This is lined first with heavy wrapping paper; old newspaper will do. On the bottom is spread about two inches of "excelsior" packing. (Hay or straw is good.)

2.—Two galvanized or enameled kettles. These are covered with stout cotton cloth, leaving about half an inch above the height of the kettles, which are 7 inches deep and 8 inches in diameter.

3.—Around and between these kettles is packed tightly as much of the excelsior as can be stuffed in with a wooden rammer. Then the excelsior is covered with more paper and a cover of cotton cloth tacked all around the top of the packing. Circles for the tops of the kettles are cut out and the cotton covers of the kettles are sewed to the cover of the top. This leaves two pits which allow the kettles to be removed and replaced at pleasure.

4.—Now must be made two thin square pillows which completely fill the space in the box between the packing and the cover, which is lined. Two screw hooks and eyes to fasten the cover down completes the cooker except that for convenience it may be put on casters to be rolled aside when not needed.

HINTS BY THE WAY.

Every one knows how hard it is to keep closets free from dust. Wall-paper is an unsatisfactory lining, so I began to experiment with linings. Now I line all my closets with dressmaker's cambric, putting the glazed side out. The floor of the closets I cover with table oil-cloth. It comes in pretty tile patterns and in wood colors. It is easy to keep the closets free from dust now and it means saving the clothes as they do not need so much brushing.

In small houses where the kitchen adjoins dining and other rooms, the odor of cooking is unpleasant. To obviate this put a few drops of oil of lavender in a cupful of hot water, leave it in the dining-room five minutes before dinner is served, and the disagreeable odor will

be gone. In the summer it will also drive out flies.—New Idea.

IN THE SHOPS THAT ADVERTISE WITH US.

The Jamaica tourist information bureau, 673 Boylston street, is ready to give detailed information to all interested persons regarding steamship sailings, hotel accommodations, and the special attractions of Jamaica, the "land of perpetual June."

The First National Bank has increased the capacity of its safe deposit vaults, and is therefore able to give increased accommodations to its customers. The great convenience is offered to customers of being able to transact business both with the bank and the safety deposit vaults without leaving the building.

The Hall & Hancock Company, 420 Washington street, is holding a big clearance sale of furs. Men's fur-lined coats are being offered at greatly reduced prices. Ladies' caracul, Russian pony, and black caracul coats, and Persian paw sets are offered at one-half the regular prices. Furs purchased at this sale will be stored during the summer free.

A sample copy of the Children's Star may be had free by addressing that magazine at 15th and L streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Those who wish a typewriter, but do not feel like investing a large sum of money in a new machine, should investigate the line of rebuilt machines carried by the Typewriter Exchange, 38 Bromfield street. Excellent ones may be had at \$10 to \$35.

How to obtain a water supply in a small country house is a problem that has been solved by the Lunt-Moss Company, 43 South Market street, Boston. Illustrated catalogue "37" explains the apparatus, and will be sent on application.

For ten cents a sample of delicious chocolates may be obtained of the F. L. Daggett Co., 33-36 Lewis wharf, Boston. A two pound box will be sent to any part of the United States upon the receipt of one dollar.

New tailored suits for women and misses are to be seen at the advanced showing of new spring models at Oppenheim, Collins & Co., New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Buffalo. There are also lingerie, linen and pongee gowns in charming and exclusive new models, beside many other special lines of women's, misses', and children's wear in new effects. Persons who send their names and addresses to the central office, 34th street, west, New York City, will receive mailing lists in the future.

Custom shirts for the spring and summer at the Macular Parker Company can be in choice lines of English, Scotch and German fabrics, in plain and novelty effects.

Express charges to every part of the United States are paid by the New York Tailors, F 729 to 731 Broadway, New York. What is said to be the most complete fashion book ever published for men will be sent free to any address upon receipt of a postal card request.

CUT TARIFF, CUT WAGES—SCHWAB

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—"Whether there must be a sweeping reduction in the wage scale paid in the large steel mills of the country depends upon the tariff. A lower tariff will mean lower wages, but with the existing schedules maintained iron and steel conditions will gradually right themselves," says Charles M. Schwab.

"There will be lower prices for steel products," he said, "but I am in hopes that the steel industry can weather this without disturbing existing wage scales. At that, prices cannot sink much lower. There surely is not a large profit in the steel business today."

"So far as the Bethlehem Steel works are concerned, wages will be maintained as they are unless something very unexpected happens. But with a reduction of the tariff we would be obliged to meet the new conditions, and as labor is the chief factor of the production it would be the first thing considered in the readjustment."

CARNEGIE GIVES OUT PEACE IDEA

NEW YORK—Andrew Carnegie, in a statement through the Peace Society, of which he is president, outlining what he considers the easiest and most practical step to limit further naval expansion in the interests of international peace, proposes:

"Great Britain and the United States to agree as follows: The United States will defend against attack the British possessions upon the Atlantic, including the islands in the south; Great Britain will defend against attack the American coast upon the Pacific, together with Hawaii and the Philippines. This agreement to terminate at the end of five years' notice, given by either party."

STIRLING GRANTED DIVORCE.

EDINBURGH—Judge Guthrie today handed down his decision granting John Alexander Stirling a divorce on his cross-petition, giving him custody of the only child.

DISCUSSES THE CHARTER.

WALTHAM—John F. Moors of the former Boston finance commission gave an address Tuesday evening before the Fales Club in the Fales House on the proposed new Boston city charter.

History of the Coal Industry Is a Romantic Story

Its Use as a Fuel Was Known to the Indians as Early as the Year Seven-hundred.

HAD UP-HILL FIGHT

Did Not Come Into General Use Nor Worked Industrially Until Eighteen Hundred and Thirty Two.



TWO TYPICAL COAL-MINING SCENES.

The upper cut shows the drift of an old-style mine; the lower the dumpmen, one of the few classes of "miners" who work above ground.

TOMORROW, March 11, leaders of the United Mine Workers of America will meet the great coal operators of the anthracite regions, at the offices of the Reading Coal Company in Philadelphia, to agree or disagree on a renewal of the three-year contract which expires April 1. The conference will practically decide whether there shall be a strike or whether peace shall be assured. The question is of such widespread interest that The Christian Science Monitor will print three articles dealing with the subject from the discovery of coal and the beginning of the industry to the present time. These articles are written by a correspondent who is at present in the mining district.

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—The Indians of the Schuylkill county. This was the first coal discovered in Schuylkill county. In 1791 Phillip Ginter, while hunting, accidentally discovered that anthracite coal would ignite. He made the discovery at what is now Mauch Chunk. It was in 1790 that Nicho Allen, a hunter, camped out for the night under a ledge of rocks in Schuylkill county. He built a fire and laid down to sleep, awaiting to find the rocks all aflame. Allen lived at the Big Spring on the summit of Broad mountain. His home was called the Black Cabin. Allen was an Englishman and afterward migrated to Boston where he died.

Six of these natives visited the colonial governor and made complaint to him that white men came in canoes and stole away their ore, "black stone," for their smiths. In 1776 two boats were sent from Wyoming to Harris Ferry (Harrisburg) with 20 tons of ore. This was conveyed to Carlisle where it was experimented on at the United States armory. In the first annual report of the Coal Mining Association of Schuylkill county, formed in 1833 and dissolved in 1845, reference is made to Scull's map of the province of Pennsylvania, published in 1770. The extract reads as follows: "A coal mark north of the Tuscarora mountain, or northeast of Reed's, not many miles from the Schuylkill Gap within the, then, bounds of Berks county, may be found upon examination, on Scull's map of the province of Pennsylvania, published in 1770."

Musical Events in Boston

OPERATIC BEGINNINGS.

IN Jordan Hall Tuesday evening the Commonwealth Opera Company performed the fourth act of Verdi's "Il Trovatore" with the following cast of characters:

Leonora, Emma Howe-Fabri; Azucena, Marion Littlefield; Il Conte Di Luna, G. L. Fabri; Manrico, F. Manetta.

The evening was filled out with a performance of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" with the following cast: Santuzza, Anna Rein; Lolo, Augusta Micheli; Lucia, Goldie Mandel; Turiddu, D. Lippi; Alfio, F. Da Ru; and a chorus of peasants.

The singing was all in Italian. The company was assisted, as at the performance of Monday night, by an orchestra of 30 men and women under the leadership of Henri G. Blaisdell.

How to stand still when there is no reason for moving and how to take part in the action when there are no words to depend on, are problems that few beginners in the opera take into consideration. It is a comparatively easy thing to make a fine entrance on the stage, but to maintain composure after arriving there is another matter. A singer may make a good impression with the performance of an aria and spoil it all afterward by not living up to the character assumed. The music will take care of the hero while he is singing, provided he sings well; but when the music shifts to another voice and leaves him silent, he must, in order to keep up the illusion he has made, continue to look the hero's part and not look as though he were idly waiting for his turn to come to sing again.

The Leonora of Tuesday night did not sing beautifully, but she made her part

interesting because she did not fail at any time to make it seem that she was the person whom the program designated her to be. The singer of the part of Manrico was the hero as long as he sang, but the instant his singing stopped he laid his impersonation aside and became a spectator; instead of being Manrico, he was Mr. Manetta.

The performance of "Cavalleria" was in most respects an exact copy of the work of the first night, but the chorus instead of singing by guess, sang the notes as the composer wrote them. Santuzza probably would have looked her part if she had stood still long enough for anybody to see fairly how she did look. It was not easy to sympathize with her, because she kept so busily moving over the stage that she gave nobody a chance to think calmly about her misfortunes. The part of Lolo is almost wholly one of action and the singer who undertook it was once or twice on the point of successfully filling it. Mr. Lippi and Mr. Da Ru, except for an occasional moment when the music benignly created a dramatic illusion for them, were drawing room singers in stage clothes. They were masqueraders, not actors.

A London reader of The Christian Science Monitor took exception to the criticism which was written in this column February 10 on the singing of Bonci. He especially referred to something that was said on the subject of Italian method. A part of the letter is here quoted:

"There is undoubtedly good in the two opposing schools, the German and the Italian; they both have the faults of their qualities; the German falling into roughness which finally ceases to be

interested and bought the coal lands, which now constitute the Girard estate lands, and annually bring a royalty of about \$500,000 to the city of Philadelphia, this purchase having been the foundation of the colossal Girard fortune.

It was discovered that a grate and damper, to create a draft, were needed in order successfully to burn coal. Jesse Fell, a tavernkeeper of Wilkesbarre, made the discovery, and the first grate made may still be seen at the old Fell House, that city. When the hotel was rebuilt the grate was retained as a fire place.

In 1812 Col. George Shoemaker loaded nine wagons from the vicinity of Port Carbon, near Pottsville, and drove with them to Philadelphia, a distance of 93 miles. He sold two wagons only with the greatest difficulty and gave seven away. Those who promised to give the coal a trial failed, and denounced Shoemaker as an imposter, with trying to sell worthless black stones as a fuel. Twenty years passed before the market for anthracite was fully established.

Pottsville, the Eldorado and center of speculation in 1827, has continued to hold this interest as the center of the anthracite coal trade up to the present time. Then the taverns were all crowded with a heterogeneous mass of people from all parts of the earth. Colored maps and lithographs were strewn about, and for three years coal lands were bought and sold with eager activity. At the end of that time nearly \$5,000,000 had been invested in coal lands in Schuylkill county. Then a feverish reaction came, and the tendency to speculate was checked.

When F. B. Gowen became president of the Reading he clearly saw that the railroad's salvation was only to be secured through the purchase of the coal lands of Schuylkill county, and in the early seventies the company began buying all the land it could gobble up at \$200 and \$250 an acre. In another 10 years the price would possibly be about \$350 per acre; in 1890 \$500 an acre was regarded as a fair estimate; a few years later a railroad went one better, and still later the astonishing price of \$2000 an acre was placed as a valuation upon some coal property.

This increased value has brought about fictitious values in stock, too, that has proved detrimental to the investors and the best interests of the coal region. Several years ago a tract of land known as the Starr tract, in the vicinity of Llewellyn, fell into the hands of New York speculators. The owner sold it to several promoters who formed a stock company and disposed of stock at gilded prices. Improvements were prosecuted and coal mined and hoisted and the stock was again watered.

It was discovered that the limits of the coal rights of the company were circumscribed and that but little coal could be mined unless the additional land

could be purchased surrounding the tract. The promoters were wined and dined at one of the leading hotels. Every morning they were driven to the scene of their investment in a handsome equipage with a driver of the same ebony hue; but there came a day when an investigation was made, lawsuits followed and the promoters, like the Arabs, silently folded their tents and disappeared.

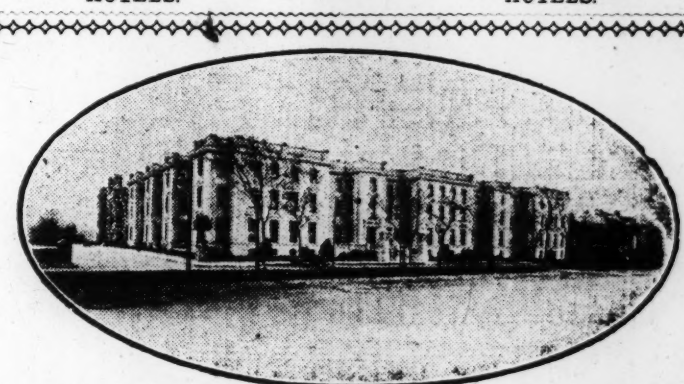
Capitalists are attracted by tracts still remaining in the hands of individuals, but most of these lands are not heavy in coal veins, and such a purchase is a lottery at best. There are men holding coal lands today who expect to hold on until they can obtain \$1 a ton in royalties on all coal mined. These men believe that \$3000 an acre for coal land will eventually be the maximum price.

The capitalists of the outside world see in the anthracite coal product a fuel the well-to-do will always be willing to pay well for—a commodity clean, pure, easily handled and in every way desirable. The way it is mined and brought into the market and the wages of the men who cut it out of the earth and the companies who transport it to the seaboard and the distant consumer, everything connected with the anthracite coal region is of vital interest to the outside world.

LEAVES TO BE GOVERNOR.

MEXICO CITY—Col. Pablo Escandon, chief of President Diaz's military staff, has received a leave of absence from the war department to enable him to serve as Governor of the state of Morales. Col. Samuel Garcia Cuellar has been promoted to the position of chief of the President's military staff ad interim.

HOTELS.



Hotel Beaconsfield

EACON BOULEVARD, BROOKLINE, MASS. Boston's great suburban hotel, the finest in America, and an aesthetic home of perfect comfort, offering a semi-country life free from the noise and turmoil of a big city, and especially attractive to parties wishing a quiet place. Situated on the world renowned Beacon Boulevard. Twenty-three minutes by Reservoir electric from Park Street Subway, or 14 minutes by steam train (B. & A. R. R.) from South Terminal. Rooms single, double or en suite, by the day, week, month or year. Write for free art booklet. ARTUR W. PAYNE, Manager. We maintain a first class automobile garage with a capacity for 50 machines.

Woodland Park Hotel



HARRY T. MILLER, Auburndale, Mass. Boston's Most Beautiful Suburb. Remodeled and exquisitely furnished throughout. Piazzas enclosed in glass and steam heated. Rooms single and en suite, with baths. Superior table and courteous service. 10 miles B. & A. R. R. or trolley from Park Street Subway.

The Thorndike Hotel, Boylston Street, OPPOSITE PUBLIC GARDEN (Accessible from every point) Boston, Mass. Caters especially to tourists. QUIET AND HOMELIKE. Some of the finest two and three-room suites in the city to let by the month or season at extremely low figures. Inquiry from readers of this paper invited. C. A. & J. L. DAMON, Proprietors.

Hotel Westminster, Copley Square, BOSTON, C. A. GLEASON.

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The Arlington, ARLINGTON ST., COR. NEWBURY, Fronting the Public Garden. A quiet family hotel. American plan. Telephone 2189 Back Bay. W. E. BLANCHARD, Prop.

KINGDON GOULD NOW YOUNGEST MEMBER OF RAILROAD BODY

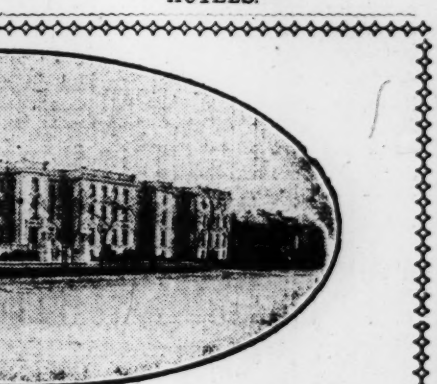
NEW YORK—Kingdon Gould, son of George J. Gould, has been elected a director of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, of which his father is president. Kingdon was also elected a director of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, a road controlled by the Missouri Pacific.

Kingdon Gould, who is in his 22d year, thus becomes one of the youngest railroad directors in the country. His election to the boards of the two roads, however, is natural, in view of the interest of the Gould family in the properties.

Kingdon is a senior in the School of Applied Sciences in Columbia, having entered that institution, in the School of Mines, in the fall of 1904. He has been greatly interested in mining, and last summer made a trip to mines in Arizona and old Mexico in company with Prof. James Kemp of Columbia, where young Gould worked in mines in Guanajuato, Mexico, and elsewhere to get a practical knowledge of the working of a mine. He also has been much interested in railroading.

At the Missouri Pacific election Tuesday R. M. Galloway was chosen a director, succeeding Stuyvesant Fish. On the Iron Mountain Board Kingdon Gould succeeds S. D. Warfield of New York, and B. F. Edwards was named to succeed the late J. C. Van Blarcom.

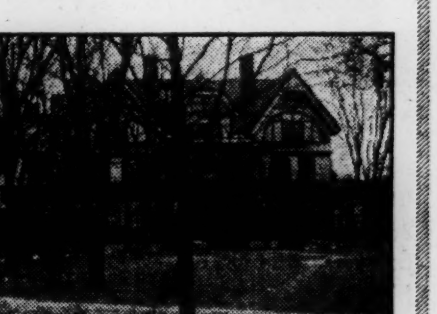
HOTELS.



Crawford House

SCOLLAY SQ., BOSTON. Phone 120 Hay. Planked Chicken, Steak, Lobster, English Chop and Squabs. Theatre Suppers Served for two persons. Music 6 to 8 o'clock. Special Prices for Banquets Large and Small. Oysters and Shell Fish in Every Style. Table d'Hote Dinner, 75c.

WINTER SPORTS



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One insertion, 12 cents a line,
three or more insertions, 10 cents
a line

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resentative will call on you to dis-
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their present address, 338 Boylston Street.

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Residential Suburb

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completed in 1905, standing in a park of
seven acres. Separate servants' quarters,
stable, garage and coachman's cottage.

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\$1000 DOWN

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seven fireplaces and hardwood
flooring. Good location, near
everything.

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in, not to sell.

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CASCO BAY, \$100. They are sure to ap-
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We will build you a bungalow for your
summer home for \$500, that can't be dupli-
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TO RENT May 1st, for 18 months, hand-
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12 rooms, 3 baths, conservatory, steam heat,
electric light; beautiful location, opposite
New York, ten minutes from the city; rent
furnished \$135 a month. A. L. KINGSLEY,
Palisade, N. J.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.

Sun. rises: 6:04 (Sun. sets: 5:46
High water: 1:15 p. m.
Moon: Last quarter, March 14.

Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

EAST BOUND.

Sailings from New York.

Majestic, for Southampton, via
Plymouth and Cherbourg, March 10
Lusitania, for Liverpool, via London,
Germany, for Hamburg, March 11
Gautschoff, for Bremen, March 11
La Bretagne, for Havre, March 12
Philadelphia, for Southampton, March 13
California, for Glasgow, via London,
Germany, for Hamburg, March 13
Celtic, for Liverpool and Queenstown, March 13
Koonig Albert, for Mediterranean ports,
March 13
Oceania, for Southampton, via
Plymouth and Cherbourg, March 17
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via London,
Germany, for Hamburg, March 17
Queenstown, for Liverpool, via London,
Germany, for Hamburg, March 17
Finland, for Mediterranean ports, March 18
Koonig Albert, for Mediterranean ports, March 18
La Provence, for Havre, March 18
United States, for Copenhagen, March 18
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Bremen, March 18
Hamburg, for Bremen, March 18
Neckar, for Mediterranean ports, March 20
Santal, for Liverpool, via London, March 20
St. Paul, for Southampton, March 20
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London,
Germany, for Hamburg, March 20
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, March 23
Byrdland, for Rotterdam, March 23
Hamburg, for Mediterranean ports, March 23
Teutonic, for Southampton, via
Plymouth and Cherbourg, March 24
Canopus, for Liverpool, via Queenstown, March 24
Sailings from Boston.

Columbian, for London, March 12
Iberia, for Manchester, March 12
Devolan, for Liverpool, March 12
Iberia, for Manchester, March 13
Romantic, for Mediterranean ports, March 13
Laurentia, for Glasgow, March 13
Cambrian, for London, March 13
Sachsen, for Liverpool, March 13
Saxonia, for Liverpool, March 13
Cymric, for Liverpool, via Queenstown, March 24
Sailings from Philadelphia.

Haverford, for Liverpool, March 13
Araabia, for Hamburg, March 13
Marquette, for Antwerp, March 13
Sailings from Baltimore.

Bosnia, for Hamburg, March 19
Sailings from Portland, Me.

Domination, for Liverpool, March 13
Sailings from St. John, N. B.

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool, March 12
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool, March 20
WEST BOUND.

Sailings from Liverpool.

Merion, for Philadelphia, March 10
Canada, for Portland, via Halifax, March 11
Baltic, for New York, March 12
Empress of Britain, for St. John, N. B., March 13
N. B., March 13
Winifredonia, for New York, March 13
Savania, for Boston, March 13
Lake Erie, for St. John, N. B., March 13
Magnum, for Boston, March 13
Canadian, for New York, March 13
Lusitania, for New York, March 20
Iberia, for Boston, via Queenstown, March 23
Prestland, for Philadelphia, March 24
Sailings from Southampton.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y., March 10
Teutonic, for N. Y., via Queenstown, March 10
New York, for New York, March 10
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y., March 11
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for N. Y., March 11
N. Y., March 11
Sailings from London.

Atlantic, for New York, March 17
St. Louis, for New York, March 20
America, for New York, March 24
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for N. Y., March 24
Majestic, for New York, March 24
Sailings from London.

Philadelphia, for Boston, March 13
Sailings from Manchester.

Caledonian, for Boston, March 20

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REG TO ANNOUNCE

That They Will Remove to Their New Buildings,

400-402 BOYLSTON STREET

ABOUT MARCH 1st.

A number of desirable OFFICES, single or en suite, are still
unrented. Plans and particulars may be obtained by inquiring at
their present address, 338 Boylston Street.

REAL ESTATE

WINCHESTER

10,400 FT. LAND, attractive modern
house of 12 rooms, 2 bath, hardwood
floor, beamed ceilings, choice location, \$12-
000; easy terms, much less than value for
special reasons. M. H. DUTCH.

14,000 FT. LAND, modern house 9 rooms,
nearly new, excellent barn for horses or
automobile, pleasant location, \$7500. M. H.
DUTCH.

10,000 FT. LAND, new house 9 rooms,
will be finished to suit purchaser, at \$5500.
M. H. DUTCH.

18,000 FT. LAND, house 10 rooms, hard
floors, open plumbing, garage, poultry
house, fruit trees, garden, etc., \$7500.

6100 FT. LAND, nearly new house 9
rooms, hard floors, open plumbing, electric
lights, 4 minutes to steam cars, a nice
home at \$6000. M. H. DUTCH.

HOUSE, stable, 11,000 ft. land, \$5500;
choice building lots at 10 to 30c. foot. M.
H. DUTCH, 254 Washington St., Boston.

COUNTRY ESTATE

23 MILES OUT, 50 acres, 12-room house,
with new bath, electric lights, ample water
supply, barn 40x60, good cellar, beautiful
fences, silos, etc., good neighborhood,
price \$6500. W. B. BLAKEMORE, 141 Mt. St.

2-APARTMENT HOUSE

ROXBURY—14 rooms and 2 baths, excel-
lent neighborhood, owner going west, and
offers at sacrifice. W. B. BLAKEMORE,
141 Mt. St.

LADIES' SPECIALTIES

REMNANT ROOM

Fourth Floor
496 Washington Street

We are showing a magnificent line of
suggested dress goods, of latest fashions,
and designs; ladies should not let this
opportunity pass without looking this
line over before buying their spring suits;
gentlemen's suitings a specialty.

M. W. WILLEY
Room 307, Berkeley bldg.

CORSETIERE

Custom work a specialty.
French corsets, fitted, cleaned and
repaired. New England headquarters for
THE SPIRITUELL CORSETS.
Guaranteed absolutely unbreakable. A
year's guarantee with every corset. New
spring models.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

You may wonder how Mr. Deutschman
can produce a suit for \$45 which cannot be
duplicated elsewhere. As you know, only
skill can produce anything and everything.

J. H. Deutschman Co.,
2 ST. JAMES AVE., BOSTON.

THE WOMEN'S SHOE SHOP.

HELEN H. MURPHY, MANAGER.
501 Washington St., near West.
Tel. 261-14 Oxford, Boston.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—First mortgages netting 6%
in amounts from \$500 up; interest, principal
and title guaranteed; no expense to
purchasers; we have never had a foreclos-
ure; also municipal and school bonds
netting 5% and 6%; also choice farm lands
and fruit tracts coming under irrigation;
big increase in value; sectional map, pro-
spectus and full particulars free on appli-
cation.

The Farmers Mortgage & Loan Co.
R. A. MORRISON, President.
1715 California St., Denver, Colo.

FIVE PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on farms in
Massachusetts and elsewhere, worth
about twice the amount of the loan; interest
collected and remitted, insurance on build-
ings removed and tax-exempted from
without expense or trouble to the invest-
or; write for offerings.

CORN BELT BANK

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MONEY FOR MORTGAGES

I HAVE trust funds in amounts of \$2500,
\$5000, \$10,000 and over for first mortgages
in Boston and suburbs. E. H. WIGGIN, 90 State
St., Boston.

B. P. SANDS, 10 Tremont st., has money
to loan in large amounts on real estate in
Boston and vicinity.

RESTAURANTS

South Station Restaurant

ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good
place to eat, arriving or departing from
the South Station, Boston, you will find
quick service and pure food at the restau-
rant and lunch room; 500 people; all modern
conveniences. COOPER, LOWELL CO., Proprietors.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns.
A telephone call to 4380 Back Bay will give
you information as to terms.

POWDERED GLASS

FOR SANDPAPER

"There is no sand in sandpaper," said
the manufacturer. "It is powdered glass
that does the business. That's where
the broken bottles go to."

He nodded toward an Everest of broken
bottles in the yard, reports the New
Orleans Times-Democrat.

"We powder the glass into half a
dozen grades," he said. "We coat our
paper with an even layer of hot glue.
Then, without loss of time, we spread
on the glass powder. Finally we run a
wooden roller lightly over the sheets to
give them a good surface."

"When in the past they made sand-
paper of sand it wouldn't do a quarter
of the work that glasspaper does."

LAWRENCE MAYOR

MAKING CHANGES

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Mayor William
P. White is still working changes in the
municipal officers, the latest coming at
the last aldermanic meeting, when promi-
nent Republicans were appointed to take
the places of Joseph V. Brogan, sealer of
weights and measures; Dr. John F. Win-
chester, inspector of cattle, and Eugene
A. McCarthy, inspector of milk and
provisions. The new officials respective-
ly are: James Keegan, Dr. George S.
Fuller and Dr. Thomas H. Collins. Claim-
ing that he is classified under the civil
service laws, Joseph V. Brogan will con-
test the appointment of his successor.

It is rumored that the members of
the license commission are to go.

INDIAN SPEAKS IN WHITMAN.

WHITMAN, Mass.—Dr. Charles A.
Eastman, a Sioux Indian, will give a
lecture this afternoon before the Whit-
man Woman's Club on "A School of
Savagery."

The Monitor

Wants your "Wants" and you want the results

The Monitor's Classified Columns bring

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Financial, Commercial and Investment News of the World

STOCKS VERY IRREGULAR, TRADING ON SMALL SCALE

Lower Prices at the Opening Are Followed by Advance, and Another Reaction Carries Prices Downward—Shoe Machinery Most Active Local Issue.

Both the New York and Boston markets showed signs of going downward still further this morning. Prices for Wall street securities were generally under the closing figures last night, but after the first 15 minutes of trading the market steadied. Some of the more active issues made gains bringing them up to a higher level than the opening. This induced further selling and in a short time declines were general throughout the list.

There was no news of any kind to affect the market. The old-time bear rumors regarding the "commodity clause" of the Hepburn law, the uncertainty concerning the Erie \$30,000,000 bond issue and the tariff question were not talked of to much extent, and the market seemed to sag of its own weight. There were few buying orders and the selling was better than the buying because the interests usually to be depended upon to advance the market were indifferent as to which direction it should go.

In the early trading Canadian Pacific lost a point. Reading dropped $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening, but recovered and advanced to $\frac{1}{2}$. Then it declined again to a lower level. Some of the low priced railroad stocks which had been most active the past few days showed a very erratic tendency. Wisconsin Central opened an eighth under last night at 49 and dropped to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ during the forenoon. Kansas City Southern was a quarter higher at the opening at 44 and after advancing a

quarter reacted to 43. Missouri Pacific was a half higher at 69 and declined to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$.

United States Steel was off an eighth at 43 $\frac{1}{2}$, advanced an eighth and sold off to 43 $\frac{1}{2}$. American Steel Foundries New opened a half lower at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ and the next sale was at 35. American Locomotive was a quarter lower at 40 $\frac{1}{2}$, advanced to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$, and then sold down to 40.

The local market was irregular at the opening and then sold off in sympathy with New York. Amalgamated Copper sold down to 67. Shoe Machinery started off at 64 and reacted to 63. The preferred was unchanged at 30. Swift at 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ was off $\frac{1}{2}$. Tamarack dropped 3 points to 80. The rest of the market was heavy.

There were many ups and downs in the market during the early afternoon. Reading sold down to 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ and afterward recovered substantially. Steel touched 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ and rallied fractionally. Colorado Southern was prominent, the stock advancing from 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 67 $\frac{1}{2}$. On the local market Shoe Machinery was in good demand by reason of the extra dividend declarations. The stock recovered its morning loss and at 1 o'clock was selling around 64.

Before 1 o'clock Shoe Machinery advanced to 65 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The market grew quite strong in the late trading. Copper advanced to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$, Smelting to 83 $\frac{1}{2}$, Reading to 124, Locomotive to 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Wisconsin Central to 49.

THE OUTLOOK IS MOST FAVORABLE

A railway official says: "One of the best developments in the situation so far as the outlook for the future is concerned is the fact that manufactured products in this country are in very scant supply. This is the result partly of the conservative policy which has been followed by the manufacturers for some months, and more especially recently through the desire of manufacturers to unload before the changes in the tariff take place, and the effects of the low prices for steel and other products are felt on the markets for manufactured goods."

"There has been a particularly heavy export movement of certain articles to South African countries, as manufacturers have felt that they could well afford to get rid of them even at cost, in order to clear decks and be ready for the new level of prices which will follow a revision of the tariff and the low prices quoted by the steel makers. Whatever the cause, however, the small stocks of manufactured goods on hand will pave the way for very active business later on."

MARKET NEWS

Speaking of Argentine oats as a grain market factor, J. E. Soper & Co. of the Chamber of Commerce says: "Considerable talk was made by Boston newspapers recently regarding shipment of Argentine oats then in Boston on S. S. St. Quentin en route for New York. None of these oats were discharged at Boston, and have arrived in New York, 191,030 bushels. At the price at which these oats have been held it has been impossible to sell them to the Boston trade, and we doubt if Argentine oats will cut any figure in the New England market."

ST. LOUIS—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, R. M. Galloway of New York was elected to succeed Stuyvesant Fish and Kingston Gould of New York was added to the membership. Mr. Gould was also elected to the board of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, to succeed S. D. Warfield of New York. The election of officers by the directors of the two companies will take place in New York in about 90 days.

Kingston Gould, the 22-year-old son of George J. Gould, left Columbia University last year after pursuing the engineering course for four years. He failed to receive his diploma, and since then has been studying practical railroad engineering in the Southwest and in Mexico. George Gould has trained both his sons almost from infancy to take up his railroad business. His idea has been that Kingston will eventually succeed him, as he himself succeeded Jay Gould, his father.

NEW YORK—It is understood that the authorization of \$150,000,000 of bonds by the Missouri Pacific will be the next important financial undertaking to be announced in Wall street. The Gould interests are said to have been working with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. on a refunding scheme and to provide money needed important improvements. The first step is expected to be the offering by the banking firm of about \$25,000,000 of the new bonds.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Features of R. L. Day & Company's auction sales were:

- 4 Webster-Atlas National, 155; up 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 6 Old Colony Trust Company, 590; off 110.
- 9 Great Falls Manufacturing Company, 197; up 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 2 Amesque Manufacturing Company, 301 $\frac{1}{2}$; up 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

COMPANY MAY PLACE MORTGAGE

ALBANY, N. Y.—The public service commission of the second district has authorized the Buffalo & Lackawanna Traction Company to execute a first mortgage of \$1,500,000 to be delivered to the New York Trust Company. Under the mortgage the company is permitted to issue \$1,000,000 in five per cent bonds, \$1,000 each, 20 years duration. These bonds must be sold for cash only and at a price not less than 80 per cent of the par value.

SHIPPING NEWS

The Norwegian ship Superior, Captain Yorkildsen, leaves port today for Montevideo with 1,143,928 feet of lumber. She will be followed in a few days by the bark Peter Uglund, also a Norwegian vessel, which will take a cargo of lumber to South America.

Fishing schooners arrived at T wharf this morning with fares as follows in pounds: Florida 4000; Elizabeth W. Nunan 12,000; Yankee 6000; Jos. H. Cromwell 9500; Elva L. Spurling 11,500; Ida M. Silva 9000; Priscilla 8500; Stranger 4500; Edith Silveira 9000; Evelyn L. Thompson 16,500; Olive F. Hutchins 10,000; Emily Conner 11,000; Belinda P. Domingoes 15,000; Hope 6800; Emily Sears 1200; Rena A. Percy 3800; Mary Edith 7000; Freedom 2000; Juniata 8000; Manomet 6000; Cherokee 4000; Genesta 6200; Matchless 8500; Valentina 5800; A. C. Newhall 3500; Nettie 1400; Reliance 3000; Marian 2000; Hockmoeck 5000. These were all shore vessels.

Dealers' prices for fish today, per hundredweight, at T wharf: Haddock, \$4.10 to \$4.15; large cod, \$5.50 to \$5.75; small cod, \$4.25; large hake, \$6.25; small hake, \$4.25; cusk, \$3.25.

After a passage of three weeks from Barbadoes, B. W. I., the British full-rigged ship Glooscap of Parrsboro, N. S., Capt. George D. Spicer, arrived at Mystic wharf Tuesday, where she is now loading a cargo of lumber for Buenos Ayres.

The Hansa line steamer Trantenfels, Captain Fischbeck, from Calcutta, arrived at the wharf about 9 o'clock. She carried a large number of steamers that arrived in this port Tuesday. She brought in a large cargo of gunnies, tea and jute.

Capt. W. G. Cutler, in charge of this lighthouse district, has notified shipping interests that 13-foot spot buoy, a red and black horizontally striped spar, Vineyard sound, will be changed to a second-class nun, without other change, about April 1.

The harbor was a busy place Tuesday, owing to the large number of arriving and departing vessels. Seven steamers arrived, including the Indravadi, the Marquette, the Devonian, the Cynthia, the Vixina, the Bosnia and the Langdale. All the vessels except the Vixina proceeded to their docks. The Vixina's berth being occupied, she anchored in the stream off Long wharf.

The tank steamer Standard is on the way here from Havana, Cuba, which port she left Tuesday with 1,000,000 gallons of molasses. The vessel is expected here Friday.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Amalgamated Copper.....	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Amer Car & Foundry.....	48 3/4	49 1/8	48 3/4	49 1/8
Amer Car & Fy.....	111 3/4	111 3/4	111 3/4	111 3/4
Amer Locomotive.....	40 1/2	41 1/4	40 1/2	41 1/4
Amer Smelt & Refining.....	41 1/2	42 1/4	41 1/2	42 1/4
Amer Smelt & Ref prof.....	14 1/2	15 1/4	14 1/2	15 1/4
Amer Steel Found new.....	35 1/2	36 1/4	35 1/2	36 1/4
Amer Steel Found old.....	128 1/2	129 1/4	128 1/2	129 1/4
Amer Tel & Tel.....	12	12 1/4	12	12 1/4
Amer Tobacco pref.....	12	12 1/4	12	12 1/4
Anacosta.....	49 1/2	50 1/4	49 1/2	50 1/4
Atchafson.....	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2
Atchafson pref.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Atlantic Coast Line.....	11 1/4	11 3/8	11 1/4	11 3/8
Baltimore & Ohio.....	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio pref.....	90 1/2	91 1/4	90 1/2	91 1/4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.....	70 1/2	71 1/4	70 1/2	71 1/4
Canadian Pacific.....	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
Central Leather.....	28 1/2	29 1/4	28 1/2	29 1/4
Central Leather pref.....	91 1/2	92 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/4
Central of New Jersey.....	27	27 1/4	27	27 1/4
Cheapeake & Ohio.....	67 1/2	68 1/4	67 1/2	68 1/4
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....	31 3/4	32 1/4	31 3/4	32 1/4
Colorado Southern.....	63	63 1/4	63	63 1/4
Consolidated Gas.....	127	127 1/4	127	127 1/4
Denver & Rio Grande.....	43 1/4	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 3/4
Erie.....	25 1/2	26 1/4	25 1/2	26 1/4
General Electric.....	131 1/4	131 3/4	131 1/4	131 3/4
Great Northern pref.....	139 1/2	140 1/4	139 1/2	140 1/4
Great Northern Ore.....	63 1/2	64 1/4	63 1/2	64 1/4
Great Western B. & O.....	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4
Illinois Central.....	141 1/4	141 3/4	141 1/4	141 3/4
Kansas City Southern.....	41	41 1/4	41	41 1/4
Kansas & Texas.....	40 1/2	41 1/4	40 1/2	41 1/4
Louisville & Nashville.....	125	125 1/4	125	125 1/4
Mexican Central.....	21	21 1/4	21	21 1/4
Missouri Pacific.....	69	69 1/4	69	69 1/4
National Lead.....	75 1/2	76 1/4	75 1/2	76 1/4
New York Central.....	123 1/4	123 3/4	123 1/4	123 3/4
People's Gas.....	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Pennsylvania.....	128 1/2	129 1/4	128 1/2	129 1/4
Pressed Steel Car.....	35	35 1/4	35	35 1/4
Reading.....	123 1/4	124 1/4	123 1/4	124 1/4
Republic Steel.....	19 1/4	19 3/4	19 1/4	19 3/4
Rio Island pref.....	61 1/2	62 1/4	61 1/2	62 1/4
Southern Pacific.....	116 1/2	117 1/4	116 1/2	117 1/4
St. Paul.....	141 1/2	142 1/4	141 1/2	142 1/4
Texas Pacific.....	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Union Pacific.....	174 1/2	175 1/4	174 1/2	175 1/4
U S Steel.....	49 1/2	50 1/4	49 1/2	50 1/4
U S Steel pref.....	110 1/4	110 3/4	110 1/4	110 3/4
Walsh.....	18	18 1/4	18	18 1/4
Westinghouse Electric.....	77 1/2	78 1/4	77 1/2	78 1/4
Wisconsin Central.....	49	49 1/4	49	49 1/4

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Am Tel & Tel conv.....	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2
Atchafson Ad.....	43 1/4	43 3/4	43 1/4
Atchafson gen.....	101	101 1/4	101
Baltimore & Ohio 4s.....	101	101 1/4	101
Brooklyn Rapid Trans 4s.....	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2
Chicago Rapid Trans 4s.....	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/2
Denver Rio Grande 4s.....	90	90 1/4	90
Interboro Met Co 4 1/2s.....	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s.....	125 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s new.....	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2
N Y City 4s 1908.....	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
N Y City 4s 1915 new.....	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
N Y City 4 1/2s new.....	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2
Reading gen 4s.....	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2
Union Pacific 4s.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2
United Pacific conv 4s.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2
United States Steel 4s.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2
Walsh 4s.....	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.
2s registered.....	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4
do coupon.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2
3s registered.....	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4
do coupon.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2
Small bonds.....	100	100 1/4	100
4s registered.....	119 1/4	119 1/2	119 1/4
do coupon.....	120 1/2	120 3/4	120 1/2
Panama 1898.....	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2
Panama 1900.....	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2
Dist Columbia 4 1/2s.....	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2
Phillipine 4s.....	100	100 1/4	100

SHOE MACHINERY STOCK DIVIDEND

The directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company have voted to issue \$9,583 shares of new stock to stockholders of record of March 15 at the ratio of 10 shares of new stock for each 100 shares of common stock now held.

The directors declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent, 50 cents, on the common stock and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, on preferred stock. They also declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent—50 cents—per share on the common stock.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COPPER METAL

NEW YORK—The official statistics to be issued today by the Copper Producers' Association will show that the total visible supply of copper is 173,284,248 pounds. This compares with a total visible supply of 144,130,945 pounds reported a month ago by the Copper Producers' Association. Hence the round tonnage increase is 29,000,000 pounds over the previous month's statistical report.

The visible supply includes 95,000,000 pounds in transit and in the vats of electrolytic works.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between the banks quoted at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 5 cents discount per \$1000 cash. The exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals of the corresponding period in previous years as follows:

	1909.	1908.
Exchanges.....	\$24,730,519	\$21,092,070
Bonds.....	1,512,031	1,247,963
The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$240,032.		

INVESTIGATING LOSS OF STARIN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—United States Steamship Inspectors Wright and Dennis are conducting an investigation to fix the responsibility for the wreck on Feb. 20 of the Starin Transportation Company's ship, the John H. Starin.

DOMINION STEEL VERY ACTIVE ON RUMORS OF PEACE

Reports of a Settlement of Litigation with Coal Company Send up the Price of the Securities.

COMPANY'S PROFITS

MONTREAL—Many rumors have been current the past few days concerning the Dominion Iron & Steel Company. The reports related to the probable settlement of the litigation in which the company is involved with the Dominion Coal Company, Limited. The preferred stock of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company advanced rapidly on the strength of these rumors, one of which was that the Dominion Coal Company would be glad to accept a settlement of any kind in order to terminate the long drawn out law suits.

The profits of the steel company for the year ended May 31, 1908, amounted to \$2,813,825. After deducting \$600,814 for fixed charges, including interest on bond loans; \$607,712 sinking fund on first mortgage bonds, and \$250,000 sinking fund on second mortgage bonds, a sum is left amounting to \$1,597,299, equal to 7 per cent on the preferred stock and a fraction over 6 per cent on the par value of the common stock, or nearly 20 per cent on the present market price.

The accumulated dividends on the preferred stock will have to be taken care of before the common stockholders will get anything, and this question is now agitating the minds of the shareholders. New preferred stock may be issued for arrears of dividends and shareholders will receive almost a new half share for every one of the old stock, all of which are likely to draw 7 per cent in the near future. This would give a return of about 10 per cent per annum to present holders of the preferred stock.

BIG GOLD OUTPUT FOR FEBRUARY

Gold production from domestic mines in February is estimated at \$9,000,000 from mines whose working forces and average returns for a recent period are well known. The domestic gold mines which issued annual reports have produced \$403,000,000 in the last five years. Forty seven per cent of these mining companies have increased their outputs from 5 to 10 per cent per annum within five years. In gold production South Africa is first, the United States second and Australia third.

This country being in the first place in the world's traffic in agricultural and mineral products, has been for several years the chief absorber of gold. In the production of the precious metals this country is far in the lead. Present production is on the basis of \$134,000,000 a year.

South Africa, the United States, Australia and Mexico are yielding about 80 per cent of the world's precious metals.

DIVIDENDS

The Boston & Maine Railroad has declared a regular quarterly dividend of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the common stock payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

The Dominion Coal Company, Ltd., has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock payable April 1 to stock of record at close of business March 19.

The Virginia Carolina Chemical Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock payable April 15.

TORONTO—The Toronto Railway Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The American Iron & Steel Manufacturers Company has declared quarterly dividends of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the common and preferred stocks payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The Union Bag and Paper Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 15.

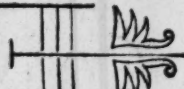
The Western Union Telegraph Company has declared its customary quarterly dividend of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent, payable April 15, to stock of record March 20.

BOSTON CURB.

	Range of prices from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Amal. Nevada.....	11 1/2
Att. G. & W. L. com.....	5 1/4
do do.....	5 1/4
Bay State Gas.....	6 1/2
Beagle Syndicate.....	9 1/2
Black Mt. (rub. put).....	10 1/2
Chemung.....	20
Cobalt Central.....	47 1/2
Crown Reserve.....	3 1/2
Cumberland Ely.....	7 1/2
Davis-Daly.....	16 1/2
National Oil.....	10 1/2
First National Copper.....	6 1/2
Giroux Consol.....	8 1/2
Goldfield Consol.....	7 1/2
Greene Gold Silver.....	3 1/2
Hancock.....	12
La Rose.....	6 1/2
Majestic.....	7 1/2
National Exploration.....	55 1/2
Nevada Utah.....	21 1/2
Nipissing.....	10 1/2
S. Butte Ex (rub. put).....	10 1/2
Ohio Copper.....	6 1/2
Ojibway.....	14
Haven.....	12
Rawhide.....	15 1/2
Ray Consol.....	12 1/2
Silver Queen.....	60 1/2
Union Mines.....	1
Vulture.....	4 1/2
Rawhide Consol.....	50 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS</

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.



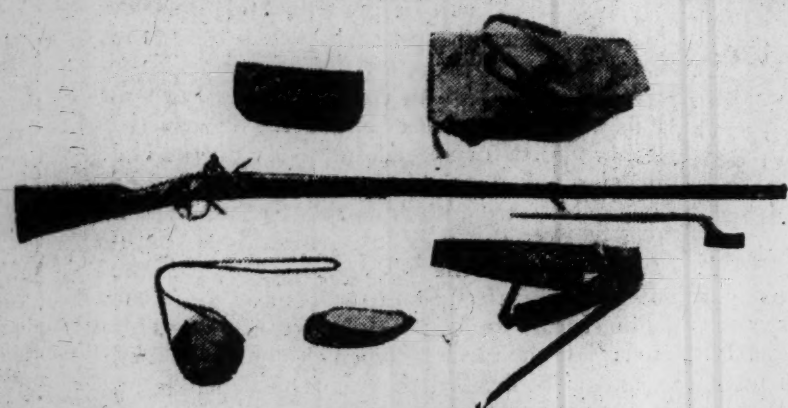
THE HOME FORUM



A Page of Interest to All
the Family

Mrs. Eddy's Father's Musket

Mr. C. W. Sawyer Is Its Present Owner.



FLINTLOCK GUN AND EQUIPMENTS.

These relics in the Sawyer collection belonged to the father of Mary Baker Eddy. Copyright 1909 by Army and Navy Life, Uncle Sam's Magazine.

Of collecting many things there is no end, but the latest addition to the hoard of a collector of firearms in Boston, Mr. C. W. Sawyer, is twice interesting from an historic standpoint. It is a gun owned for years by Mark Baker, of Bow, N. H., the father of Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science. The relic is described in detail in Army & Navy Life, Uncle Sam's Magazine, for March. The musket was at first of value to the present owner as an example of the flintlock guns that were ordered by the United States government in 1808 under unusual conditions. The armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry proving insufficient to equip the militia, six private armories were established and 19 gunmakers appointed in different states to furnish muskets at a fixed price. Mr. Sawyer in his desire to own examples of all the 25 sorts used in 1808 to Bangor, Me. He visited there a local collector of firearms, mine host of the Porcupine restaurant, who could not furnish the object of his search but who promised to send word if anything new—or rather old—in the gun line came to his notice. Mr. Sawyer had little hope of hearing from Bangor, yet in a few weeks a letter arrived offering him a flint musket, together with a set of militia equipments of the period of the war of 1812. The lock plate was said to be marked Leopold, Canton, 1810. Mr. Sawyer, upon research, decided that Leopold had been mistaken for Leonard, the name of a musket-maker of Canton, Mass., and wrote asking to have the musket forwarded. After it reached Boston there was an amusing series of delays between the express office and the delivery wagon, but the collector's patience was finally rewarded, and the old flintlock was in

his hands. The equipment as well as the gun proved to be in fine condition. The former consists of a knapsack, canteen, powder-horn, cartridge-box, belt and bayonet scabbard. The gun is complete with ramrod and bayonet. The lockplate is stamped R. & C. Leonard, Canton, 1810, an eagle and U. S. The barrel is stamped V, for viewed (inspected), bears a deep-stamped star, and an oval with an eagle's head, and "CL," indicating that the gun when new had been sold by the United States to the state of Connecticut. The metal parts are bright finish, the wood black walnut. The whole gun is 59½ inches long. Mr. Sawyer then wrote to the former owner and learned that he was George W. Baker of 1 Charles street, Bangor, Me., and that he had received the gun from his grandfather, Mark Baker, formerly of Bow, later of Sanborn Bridge, now Tilton, N. H., who had owned the gun most of his life and had valued it highly. Mr. George Baker believed that his grandfather had not been in the war of 1812. Possibly his grandfather's father had owned and carried it. Later Mr. Sawyer learned that Mark Baker was the father of the famous religious leader, "whose followers," as he says, "people the earth." He writes in his story of the musket: "During the years when Mrs. Eddy was a girl in her father's home, this musket was as intimate a factor in her daily life as any other articles of daily use. She may very well have played with it as a child, or pondered over the mysterious and eventful days of its unknown earlier career. As time goes on people will have more and more interest in those objects which are unquestioned mementoes of her and of her ancestors, and then, even more than now, this gun will be a relic of high degree."

He Certainly Was Not

"It seems powerful queer," remarked the man on the empty cracker box, "that men are made out of dust."
"I don't reckon you are," rejoined the grocer, peevishly.
"Why not?" queried the occupant of the aforesaid c. b.
"Cause dust settles," answered the grocer.—Chicago News.

It was a maxim of Captain Swassers, that when you made pitch hot, you couldn't make it too hot, and that when you had to swab a plank, to swab it as though Davy Jones was after you.—Dickens.

If the day and the night are such that you greet them with joy, and life emits a fragrance like flowers and sweet smelling herbs—that is your success.—Maeterlinck.

Reforms in Spelling

A German philologist and Sanskrit scholar, editor "Rig Veda," the great Sanskrit poem, and a man of arduous culture, Max Muller's interest in our spelling reform is worthy our respectful attention. He says:

"Spelling and the reforms in spelling are problems that concern every student of language. It does not matter whether the language be English, German or Dutch. In every written speech the problem of reforming its antiquated spelling must sooner or later arise. If my friends tell me that this idea of a reform in spelling is entirely Quixotic, that it is a mere waste of time to try to influence a whole nation to surrender its historical orthography and to write phonetically I bow to their superior wisdom as men of the world."

"But as I am not a man of the world, but rather an observer of the world, my interest in the subject, my convictions, as to what is right and wrong, remain just the same. If I read the history of the world rightly the victory of reason over unreason and the whole progress of our race have generally been achieved by such fools as ourselves rushing in (as the world sees it) where angels fear to tread. I hold and have confessed much more Quixotic theories on language than this belief—that what has been done before by Spaniards and Dutchmen, that what is at this very moment being done by Germans, namely to reform their corrupt spelling—may be achieved even by Englishmen and Americans."

Honor

Honor's substance neither bends, nor breaks, nor wears, And yet, it is as fine as spider's web

That aways with morning dew and glints with light In rainbow tints and gleams of jewels rare.

So strong is honor's substance that the weight Borne by the mightiest cables of the world

Would be as light to its unflinching strength As crystal dew on petal of a rose.

Enduring as eternal Truth and Love Is honor's substance; and Time's wearing wheel

Turned fast or slow upon its surface bright

Leaves neither groove, nor dint, nor line.

If honor's strength, or its enduring power

Shows aught of weakening, be assured that there

Has been to its pure substance some alloy

Of earth-thought added to the heaven-pure gold.

—Contributed.

The opinionativeness which always knows it is right is pretty sure to destroy the grace of conversation.

"The Woman in White"

Lord Northcliffe has recalled the amazing interest manifested in Wilkie Collins's "The Woman in White" when that story of mystery was appearing serially in "All the Year Round" during the year of 1880. On the day of publication the street in front of the office of the periodical was usually thronged by a vast crowd of readers eager to be among the first to get hold of the new instalment. To find a similar case of literary popularity one must go back to the forties, when Eugene Sue's "The Mysteries of Paris" was appearing in a daily newspaper. Then interest in the tale was so great that copies of the journal were not sold; they were rented out at ten sous for half an hour. Mr. Hall Caine says that after "The Woman in White" had been written neither the author nor his friends could hit on a title that seemed suitable. Dickens had been appealed to and had failed. So had Forester, who was usually prolific in good titles. Collins was in despair. The time was approaching for the printing of the first instalment. So one day the novelist started out with a determination not to return until a title had been found. For hours he walked hopelessly along the cliff, thinking to no purpose, and finally, as the sun went down, he threw himself upon the grass. He was facing the North Foreland Lighthouse, and half in jest, half unconsciously, he began to apostrophize thus: "You are ugly, stiff and awkward; you know you are as stiff and as weird as my white woman—white woman—woman in white—the title, after all!"—The Bookman.

The Companionship of Books

So large a proportion of college graduates go into business nowadays the need of a different course even in the universities for those who will make no practical application of their higher studies is much discussed. In France the same problem is in view. The Sorbonne, the famous college founded in Paris in 1250, and the greatest educational center in France, is trying to work it out. M. Lanson says that the large majority of the students have fallen below the standard set by the intellectual demands of the course as at present planned. Their knowledge and sense of literature is inadequate. The career to which they look forward gives no incentive to such study. It is enough if they are able to draw up a report correctly. Moreover the home influences have deteriorated. He says that the French middle classes are less cultivated than they were 50 years ago. He cites in evidence the fact that the proportion of classic plays given at the Comedie Francaise is greatly lessened since 1875. He says that newspapers and magazines have largely taken the place of books in homes, and that the French newspapers themselves are much less literary in tone than they were 20 years ago. Many of the students come from

homes where no classic is ever read. So much for conditions in France.

Great books are like great companionships. Most of us would feel it an honor to spend an hour when we liked with such men as President Eliot, Charles Elliot Norton, George Meredith, Mr. Howells, Mr. James and Charles Dudley Warner—to name a few that have most recently been within our reach. To read their writings is to come into their companionship. Personal association with great people is often disappointing, but the best of them is in their books. In the eager interest in things—invention and discovery, industry and material projects—thinking is become for the time rather out of favor. The youth of today need to be shown that while activity should be the object of all good thinking, there can be no right activity that has not right thinking back of it. Thus to associate every day with thoughtful people, finding our own thought prompted to happy or high exercise thereby, is and always will be an important part of life. Schooling is only a preparation for life, and something is wrong—perhaps as M. Lanson claims chiefly in the home influences—if young men and women are not learning to enjoy the companionships of books.

A New Farm Crop

Forestry as Applied to Farms.

Eight years ago the farmer who considered a timber crop as essential as other crops was the rare exception. Now, so rapid has been forestry development, that the farm that is without a woodlot is considered incomplete.

The government has been trying to make the farmer understand that a forest may be a better crop than oats or wheat or corn. Particular effort is being made to teach this truth to farmers in localities where the rainfall is heavy. Use the land that does not yield the best results in other kinds of farming for the cultivation of wood, is the expert advice. And even where good land is thus used it is declared that the wood crop will more than pay for such use.

The government experts say that good groves are worth \$1000 an acre and that the returns from forests that are carefully cultivated will yield a net profit of from \$4 to \$6 and \$10 an acre. It is also shown that these groves of trees have a value above that to be derived from the sale of the wood. They protect the farm, the orchards and the fields. They act as a windbreak. They reduce the cost of the winter feed of stock. They minimize danger from frost and they supply the farmer with wood that he needs for repairs, for fences and for burning. The foresters' plea is not for the giving up of entire farms to the cultivation of trees, for probably no farmer could afford to wait until his wood was ready for harvesting, but they do argue that timber is a profitable crop and that when it is cultivated in connection with other crops it will pay well. As evidence of the growth of the educational seed the forestry service has planted, it is cited that one nurseryman recently shipped 400,000 jack pine seedlings to Nebraska, where they passed into the hands of far-seeing farmers who intend to take advantage of the certain-profit "business chance" that has been brought to their notice by the government.—Selected.

The thoroughly great men are those who have done everything thoroughly, and who have never despised anything, however small, of God's making.—Ruskin.

For Bric-a-Brac

To lessen the dust-collecting objects in her home a woman has not to do away with her pet bric-a-brac, even where beautiful art objects are classed by the cleanly housewife among the accumulation of "things" which tend to make life burdensome. A simple way of caring for the accessories may be learned from the Japanese, who have beautiful cabinets for use in stowing away treasures or pretty tridles as the case may be, so that they do not confuse a house; and yet the American home, even if there are cabinets, soon overflows with them, such is our craze for collecting, and mantelpieces, even three-decker ones, are crammed. Is it a decorative need which we Americans feel and must satisfy? If so, a happy contrivance combines an overmantel and a wall cabinet. Completely glassed, the shelf-arrangement affords good decorative possibilities for its contents. It relieves the congestion of the room. It is useful and beautiful in the effects which it produces, though of itself simple, so it satisfies the demands of the artistic interior.

I have always tho't the actions of men the best interpreters of their thoughts.—Locke.

Science and Health

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to the
Scriptures

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PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief,
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor,
FREDERICK DIXON, Associate Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL, PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00
Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries:

Daily, one year.....\$8.00
Daily, six months.....4.50

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the Business Department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel. Back Bay 4330
Five Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2002 and 2003, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 510, Orchestra Building, 168 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE AND LAND OWNERSHIP

The Spinster Seeks Enlightenment on a Subject of Present-Day Interest.

Suffrage, socialism, single tax—yes, and secret service—the syllabation that whispers through them all today has become vocal in a cry that attracts every alert attention. That the socialists have come out strong for suffrage is an interesting item, and this question of single tax is also somewhat allied to the socialist ideal—if there can be said to be a socialist ideal where every exponent explains himself differently—while the need for secret service is something that each movement individually is very sure it will do away with when its theories are triumphant.

The following earnest study of the land problem will have a sympathetic reading if only for its sincerity. For the education of those feminine readers who are not in the suffrage ranks and therefore do not keep up with questions of public policy it is said that this is what single tax means—a tax upon the use of land, which is considered to belong to the whole state, while each man is entitled to the results of his labor as expended upon the land. This at any rate is what a would-be intelligent inquiry has brought home to the present writer's understanding. Her correspondent writes on what he terms "The Unsolved Problem of the Ages," as follows:

In the early history of the Hebrew people we find many instances where, having suffered a public misfortune, they repented of their sins and came forth with their offerings, in accordance with the provisions of the law. At the present day it is apparent to any one of ordinary intelligence that the world is confronted with an army of homeless who are short on the common necessities of life. The cry of those in want has gone forth, and our charitable institutions have struggled faithfully to meet the demands made upon them. The result is well known; the labor problem is still here. With increase of wealth there is increase of want. The question arises: Why?

When the Persian king could not sleep, the consciousness of some ingratitude and injustice having reached the throne, he had his secretary read over the records of the chronicles. The remainder of this interesting story—is it not found in the book of Esther?

If the American people have not yet hardened their hearts, if they are still as receptive to truth as was the Persian king, who delivered Mordecai and his people, they may get a key to the under-

lying wrong, for it has been penned in the chronicles by Sir William Blackstone in his second book of Commentaries. The book may be found in perhaps any court of record or any law library in the United States. From this second book on property-right in general, chapter 1, we quote as follows: "We think it enough that our title is derived by the grant of the former proprietor by descent from our ancestors, or by the last will and testament of the dying owner; not caring to reflect that (accurately and strictly speaking) there is no foundation in nature or in natural law, why a set of words upon parchment should convey the dominion of land."

What Mr. Blackstone thus clearly sets forth is the injustice of property in land, yet it cannot be denied that property in land is as old as the book of Genesis. Every nation has called this wrong a right, but that alone, even admitting the reverence justly due antiquity, cannot make black white. For if it is true that property in land has no foundation in nature or natural law, all the ignorance and selfishness of the ages cannot afford a foundation for it. If we put the divine law of justice under our feet, how dare we turn with folded hands to a God of love and justice, asking blessings. It remained for Henry George to present to the world the beauty and harmony of economic laws, upon which, as he saw it, may be erected a social order where there would be work for all, leisure for all and abundance for all—in which all may be at least as true, as generous and as manful as they wish to be.

It remained for Henry George to present to the world the beauty and harmony of economic laws, upon which, as he saw it, may be erected a social order where there would be work for all, leisure for all and abundance for all—in which all may be at least as true, as generous and as manful as they wish to be.

New Bedford, Massachusetts, was at one time the chief whaling center in the world.

A Glimpse of Ik Marvel

"Is it lonely in my garden of a summer's evening? Have the little pattering feet gone their ways—to bed? Then I people the gooseberry alley with Dr. Primrose and his daughters, Sophia and Olivia. Squire Burchell comes and sits upon the bench with me under the arbor. How shall we measure our indebtedness to such pleasant books that people our solitude so many years after they are written? Oliver Goldsmith, I thank you, Bob Crown, I thank you."

So Ik Marvel wrote in "My Farm at Edgewood" in 1863.

Mr. Mitchell was a great believer in walking. He spent two years tramping over Europe. In England alone he traveled 600 miles on foot, stopping at night at the country inns and proceeding again on his way the next morning. The ordinary traveler visits only the cities. Mr. Mitchell reversed the custom. Those cross country trips he kept up even in his later years.—Selected.

PICTURE PUZZLE



ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.
If the grate be empty put coal on. If the grate be full stop putting coal on.

Quit ye like men and be strong. Let all that ye do be done in love.—St. Paul.

A Romance of the Taxicab

Two people rushed breathlessly into the New York City Hall not long ago demanding to be shown instantly to the somebody who was authorized to perform wedding ceremonies. As the Sun puts it, everybody was on the lookout for the irate father, who should, in a properly constructed love story, be hard on the heels of the flying couple. Nothing occurred to interrupt the ceremony, however, and following the wedded pair to the entrance, the onlookers learned, with a sigh for the bygone days of romance, that the haste was all due to the fact that the lover and his bride had come in a taxicab. There it stood in waiting, ticking off dimes as the minutes hurried by. It argues well for the newly inaugurated domestic economies that the lady was even more alertly conscious than the gentleman that time was money with them just then.

Men think to mend their condition by a change of circumstances. They might as well hope to escape their shadows.—Froude.